IT'S ODD, BUT IT'S TRUE

PLENTY OF **SENATORS**

Long Island Has Rich History in Nationally Famous Men

Looming large in the history of the United States Senate are the names of several brilliant Long Islanders. Among them are John Smith, Samuel Lewis Southard, Nathan Sanford, Roscoe Conklin, and Thomas C. Platt.

With the exception of William Calder (1917-1923), a life-long resident of Brooklyn, no resident of Long Island has served this state in the upper house of Congress since Nathan Sanford of Flushing (1815-1821 and 1825-1831). Sanford succeeded Rufus King of Jamaica, when he went to the Senate for the second time. King (1789-1795 and 1813-1825) was not a native of Long Island. He succeeded at the time of his second election John Smith, born at Mastic, Feb. 12.

Smith was a member of the state assembly (1784-1799), delegate to the convention which adopted the Federal Constitution in 1788; elected as a Democrat to the 6th Congress (1799-1801) to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Jonathan N. Havens and re-elected the 7th and 8th Congresses, and served from Feb. 6, 1800, to Feb. 23, 1804; elected on Feb. 4, 1804 to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignaton of De Witt Clinton; re-elected met. and served from Feb. 24, 1804 to March 3, 1813, when he was succeeded

Smith became United States marthe family cemetery at Smith's Point. Henry Southard, born at Hemp-

stead, Oct. 7, 1747, like Rufus King, not only served in Congress, but two became a United States Senator from New Jersey. The elder Southard moved with his parents to Basking Ridge, N. J., in 1755 and served in the Revolution first as a private and later as a wagon master. He was elected as a Democrat from New Jersey to the 7th and the four succeeding Congresses (1801-1811) and to the 15th, 16th, and 17th (1815-1821). He then retired to farming and died May 22, 1842. He is buried in the Basking Ridge Cemetery.

Issac, son of Henry, was born in county clerk of Somerset County cide might be grief, but, none of the (1820-1824); elected as a Clay Demo- relatives of Held could imagine what crat to the 22nd Congress (1831- had led him to end his life. 1833): colonel in the New Jersey state militia; state treasurer of New Jersey (1837-1843). He died in som- 3 Dogs Change erville, Sept. 18. 1850, and is buried in the Old Cemetery there.

His brother, Samuel Lewis Southard was also born in Basking Ridge, the date of his birth being June 7, 1787. He was a graduate of the New Jersey college (Princeton) and engaged as a tutor in a private family near Fredericksburg, Va., in 1805. He studied law and was admitted to the bar of Virginia in 1809; returned to New court by the state legislature in 1814; of Locust Valley. member of the state general assembly from Oct. 14, to Oct. 31, 1815, when justice of Supreme Court of New arrival home. The one remaining member of the noted College Point cratic ticket of Monroe and Tompkins in 1820; appointed and subse- to the kennels permitted them to enter quently elected to the United States the house. Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James J. Wilson, and served from Jan. 26, 1821, to ing been tendered a cabinet position

It is a remarkable circumstance that Representative Henry Southard should both be members of the 16th Con- lar. The dogs picked up the scent and gress and more especially for both to be members of the joint committee had in some manner managed to cross

tary of the navy from Sept. 6, 1823, 1823. to March 3, 1829; Secretary of War Roscoe Conklin of Utica served this "United States We are one." Two of ad interim in 1824; Secretary of the state in the United States Senate the coins were half cents issued in Treasury from March 7, to July 1, from 1867 to 1881, when he resigned 1806 and in 1809. A third was a copterfered with the work of the steno-system was instituted, owned and connount of cranking could get it to 1825. He was also attorney general as a protest to certain Federal apof New Jersey 1829-1833; Governor, pointments made here by President Oct. 26, 1832, and served until Feb. Chester A. Arthur. He was the son 23, 1833, when he resigned to become of Alfred Conklin, born at Amagan- Clientele of Library Senator; elected as a Whig to the sett Oct. 12, 1789, and the brother Dwindled to 2 United States Senate in 1833, re- of Frederick Agustus Conklin. elected in 1839 and served until his All three Conklins served in the death at Fredericksburg. Va., June lower house of Congress. Pollowing to close its doors in May 1893, its 26. 1842. He was president of the his service in the Senate, Roscoe was subscribers having dwindled to two Spanish-American War Senate pro tempore March 4, 1841, appointed associate justice of the persons. The library was opened in to May 31, 1842. He is buried in the United States Supreme Court and his Nov. 1886 and was incorporated un-Congressional Cemetery in Washing- nomination was confirmed by the der the title of the Sag Harbor Libton, D. C.

Bridgehampton, Nov. 5, 1777. He of law in Manhattan. Walking to his really a private one, owned and constudied law and was admitted to the hoted in Madison Square, where a trolled by the Fahys Watch Combar in 1799, and commenced prac- statue of him now stands, during the pany. tice in New York City. He was United famous blizzard of 1888, he contracted States attorney for the fifth district a cold from his exposure and died a Civil War Troops Embarked of New York 1803-1816; member of month later. He is buried in Forest the state assembly in 1810 and 1811. Hill Cemetery, Utica. and served as speaker in the latter A handwritten letter by Conklin to year; member of the state senate a citizen of Jamaica is one of the 1812 to 1815; elected as a Democrat treasured possessions of Republican to the United States Senate and Leader Warren B. Ashmead of Queens. served from March 4, 1815, to March Conklin's colleague at the time of 3, 1821; delegate to the state consti- his resignation was Thomas Collier tutional convention in 1821, chan- Platt, who resigned with him. Platt, cellor of New York from August 1, through his mother Lesbia Hichman 1823, to Jan. 1826, when he resigned was connected with the Jamaica famhaving been elected United States ily of that name. Platt later was re-Senator; elected to the United States turned to the Senate. He claimed to Senate to fill the vacancy in the have kicked Theodore Roosevelt upterm commencing March 4, 1825, and stairs into the Presidency by having served from Jan. 14, 1826, to March nominated him as Republican candi-

Self-Analysis Does | REASSURING Not Give Editor The Blues

Said the editor of the Long Island Star, Brooklyn, in the issue of Aug. 8, 1832: "ASSISTANT EDITOR OF L. I.

FARMER-We neglected to notice last week that Mr. I. F. Jones has taken the editorial management of the Long Island Farmer. The paper will be hereafter published by I. F. Jones and Company. The new editor in his address to the readers states that he is neutral in politics, unbiased in religion and declares his intention to make his paper a general vehicle of intelligence, entertainmnt and instruction. The Farmer exhibits a beautiful appearance, and is edited with talent and judgment."

A VERY GRIM COINCIDENCE

Two Suicides, Are Found Dead From Same Cause

The bodies of a man and woman. both of whom committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid at about the same time, were found in the Lutheran Cemetery, at Middle Village,

It was unlikely that either knew of the presence of the other or had ever

It was about 1 o'clock in the afternoon that employes of the cemetery his beneficiary and in a few days found the body of the woman lying he had left his vast estate to his son. a gang of men, of which Jude and July 29, 1813, to June 15, 1815. He the German Lutheran Church near was called upon to welcome as the was a major general in the state the middle entrance to the cemetery. fancee of Hamersley Miss Lily Price to slip. The two men realized that militia at the time of his death in The woman was about 50 years old, was found a piece of paper bearing the name of "Wittstadt," the name inscribed on the gate to the entrance the plot. No other evidence of identification was found on her. Through the paper she was identified as Frances Wittstadt, 51, of Maujer

As her body was being taken to the morgue at Corona, boys in the cemetery discovered the body of the man in some bushes about 200 feet distant. By his side too was an empty bottle. His body was later identifie as Philip Held, 52, of 234 East 56th street,

found on the grave of her late husband hinted that her motive for sui-

Their Spots

Beagle Hounds of Locust Manor Try Bloodhound Act-But It's No Go!

Three beagle hounds became bloodhounds for a moment in April, 1910. pointed law reporter of the supreme on the estate of W. Burling Cocks hope of future benefits upon the

> One afternoon when Cocks had been hunting with four beagle hounds, he hound he sent to the kennel. Later that evening the three returned and their master instead of sending them tutions were happy again.

Not long after midnight the dogs Old Coins Were Buried sent up a continous howl and Cocks Under West Hampton Stone March 3, 1823, when he resigned hav- Turning on an electric light and looking out a window he haw a man leap Brady's lot at Westhampton Beach.

from the veranda and run away. Dressing quickly, Cocks saddled and hounds started in pursuit of the burgfollowed it to a stream. The burglar the stream and the scent was lost.

Senate. He refused to accept it. He rary and Amusement Hall. Although Nathan Sanford was born in then turned his talents to practice nominally a public institution it was

3, 1831; was not a canadate for re- date for vice-president in the hope of election; resumed the uractice of law symplehing him forecas.

STORK

Institutions Sigh With Relief at Birth of Baby,

It was a girl at the College Point summer home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley in August, 1889, and the directors of numerous charitable institutions in New York State resumed their normal breathing. If the child had been a male these institutions stood to lose plenty of money in future bequests. Consequently the birth had been looked forward to by more than the family

There had died in New York City \$20,000 Each in 1883 Louis C. Hamersley Sr., for many years a prominent member of the New York business and social worlds. A quaint old man of courtly bearing and pleasant manners, he was well known to all the older residents of the city.

He had one inseparable companion, his son, Louis C. Hamersley Jr. The two men dressed alike, and save naturally showed, were a counterpart in form and feature. They were called 'the Hamersley twins" and rarely a day went by that they were not seen walking on Fifth avenue, engaged in close and earnest conversation. They became almost landmarks and when the older man died, New York City felt it had lost one of its founders.

A man of large wealth, there was little discussion as to who would be devoted son and a few months later Society turned its eyes to the young

widow, who, it was supposed, would inherit the entire estate. But wills often bring surprises and the will of the younger Hamersley was one of these. New York society was shaken to its foundations. It was learned that the estate was put in the hands of trustees who were directed to pay the whole income of their property to the widow during her life. Then followed this remarkable clause.

"In the event that no issue of mine shall survive my said wife, then on The fact that the woman's body was her decease, I give my said estate, real and personal, to the male issue A Versatile of my cousin, J. Hooker Hamersley, then living and to the male issue of such of them as shall have previously died leaving issue. In the event, however, that my said cousin shall die without leaving male issue him surviving or surviving my wife, I give the whole of my said estate to such chariable and benevolent corporations located in the state of New York and in such shares and proportions as my dear wife shall by her last will and

and became later the Duchess of culiar theft.

future decease of the duchess when once more a bombshell was exploded into social ranks by the announcement of the engagement of J. Hooker Hamersley to Margaret Chisholm, a

But when the first child was a girl society and the charitable insti-

Otto Kammerer while crossing June 23, 1898 came across a large flat stone and out of curiousity he later borough president, was obliged mounted a horse and with the three turned over the stone and found un-

had been issued during the reign of Edward II of England. Another was States government in 1787 with the words "Mind Your Business" on one The youngest Southard was secre- in Flushing and died there Oct. 17, side and on the other side were 13 lines in a circle and the words

On a Barge

Col. Frederick Dent Grant, son of General U. S. Grant, left Camp Black at Hempstead Plains for Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, May 17, 1898. for Jersey City.

of 1895 at Great Neck bathing, fish- the villages on the mainland. There to Roslyn, and then went by auto Board of Aldermen on the Pusion Manila to commemorate the (then)

Can You Guess the Vintage?



If you can call the year on this picture you can imagine when the Snorter's pulled away—the leaping chickens, the rattled bicyclists and the heavy plume of dust rising from her terrifc 25 (or is it 15?) miles per hour. It was Frank R. Smith's.

Missionary .

Preacher

along these two intersecting roads.

clergyman. They were the Rev. Wil-

me to speak, that I could not proceed."

he went away out of the meeting in

all haste, fearing (I suppose) that he

should be questioned about the things

Again on Bunday, Dec. 3, of the

same year. Keith came to Flushing, accompanied by two justices of the peace and armed with a letter from

governor's letter or Keith.

New Judge Opens Court

Supreme Court Justice (later)

Mayor William J. Gaynor opened his

session in the Jamaica Surrogate's

Court June 9, 1898 and continued in

the face of annoyances that would

have discouraged a less resolute man.

A corps of carpenters were busy next

door hammering into shape the new

home of the Jamaica Savings Bank.

From the rear of the court came the

screeches of the engine whistles on

Rich. Hill Project in 1898

Plans were filed May 13, 1898 in

the office of the commissioner of

buildings at the Jamaica Town Hall

by Alfred J. Merritt for 13 new

houses to be built at once in Rich-

JOHN ALSOP KING

Clubs Please Note

A delegation of 30 men and women

from the Jamaica chapter, Order of

the Eastern Star, started out from

Jamaica on Dec. 18, 1915, in a motor

bus to attend the inauguration of

the Glen Cove Chapter in the Masonic building, Glen Cove.

The bus broke down between Al-

bertson and Roslyn. All but two of

Its Soft Air That

Gets Em!

Trouble

ent building.

Two Workers Win

Heroes Are Quick to Make Sacrifice That Saves 3 Lives

Following a thrilling accident to for a wide difference in age which a bridge worker a jury in the Flushing Supreme Court, Jan., 1910, returned a verdict of \$20,000 to each Main street, with homes scattered of two men. By their bravery, they saved the lives of several other workmen building the Queensboro bridge over the East River. The verdict was against the Pennsylvania Steel Company, the bridge contractors.

On Dec, 11, 1907. Orlazus Jude and John J. McGlynn were at work on the tower of the bridge at the water's edge on the Queens side. They were more than 100 feet in the air. A the Friends was the only place of neighbors telling them Maria had been or are being, macadamized, which steel plate was being put in place by public worship. of Albany, daughter of Commander if it fell it would cost the lives of Price. U. S. N. of Troy. Their wed-ding soon followed. The death of his ding soon followed. The death of his Both men thrust their hands into "Society for the Propagation of the father was too great a blow for the a crevice below the plate. It ground Gospel in Foreign Ports," and the Rev. on for a few feet almost tearing the John Talbot, travelling companion and hands off the men. But the beam assistant of Keith. Keith was well was stopped in its fall.

Their nerve prevented them from he had formerly been a travelling fainting while they were being held preacher for the sect and as such had prisoners and until the plate was attended meetings there. raised afterwards they were released. Keith tells in the following words of Then they were carried to St. John's his visit to Plushing as a Church of Hospital at Long Island City where England missionary: their hands were amputated.

Both men were able while working to speak standing up in the balcony, at their trade to earn \$40 a week where their speakers used to stand wages, but, since the accident their when they spoke, but I was so much earning powers had dropped to prac-

Tombstone

Graveyard Token Swept From Regime as Carriage Post and Ink Slap

Matthew Morgan, a wealthy retired business man, who during the summer Mrs. Hamersley following her period of 1898, occupied the Carll homestead of mourning, threw off her weeds at Babylon was the victim of a pe- Amid Disturbing Chorus

The article stolen was nothing but The will case was passing into his- a tombstone-not retained by its tory and the charitable institutions owner, however, for any burial pur-

It was used as a carriage block in front of the Carll homestead and had been put there, embedded in cement by Edward Carll Livingston. Livingston had received the stone

from his father, founder of a newspaper. The elder Livingston had bought the stone from David S. Conklin, village undertaker, for use as an ink slab in his printing shop. Originally the stone had marked the grave of Henry Highbie, whodied Called for 13 New Homes about the time of the American Revo-

Coroner and Magistrate Clash Over Office

Magistrate Maurice E. Connolly, in the Jamaica Town Hall in Feb., 1910, and the magistrate and his court were not welcomed by the coroner's Fireworks and Music Sang

Upon the arrival of Chief Clerk Welcome to Electric Lights Albert Humm, recently retired, he grapher. Magistrate Connolly prompt- trolled by the village. An electric go. ly overruled Humm and the clothing light plant was then built by the viliremained where it was until court age at a cost of \$20,000.

Maspeth Boy, 16, Killed in

Jack Berlin, a member of Troop K, First U. S. Cavalry, who was killed before Santiago in June, 1898, during by 282 votes. the Spanish-American War, was the son of a Maspeth woman. Jack was the youngest of a family of four sons and three daughters. He was but 16 years old at thetime of his enlistment. His real name was Wilinski.

It was said that some months before his enlistment, Jack had lost his week's pay and not wishing to tell The 14th Regiment of New York his mother of his loss, he ran away. Volunteers, under the command of He enlisted in the army at Chicago. HORSES AND BICYCLES

Paul Ames, president of the Long Beach Association, signed a contract The regiment went by train to Long May 21, 1898, for the erection of Island City where it boarded a barge sheds and stables at the ter-minus of Long Beach boulevard. These the party returned to Jamaica. Mrs. These sheds, it was announced, were Maude R. Spencer, Deputy Grand LILLIAN BUSSELL AT GREAT NECK to be chiefly for the accommodation Matron, and Deputy Grand Lecturer

A JEALOUSY MURDER

Woman Gets Life Sentence For Killing Girl With an Axe

Jeolousy of a paralytic Negro girl for the love of a Negro was regarded as the motive that caused Mrs. Emma Georgianna Fletcher to beat the girl's skull in with an axe in August, 1888, at Rocky Hill.

Mrs. Fletcher, a 42-year-old white woman, went on trial for murder of the girl in the Coutr of Oyer and Terminer at Long Island City the following. District Attorney John Fleming was the prosecutor. The accused woman was first of her sex to be tried for a capital crime in the 20 years that followed the trial of Mrs. Fowler of Manhasset for the poisoning of her husband. The attor-Congregation in neys for the defence were former Oistrict Attorney Benjamin W. Down-Flushing Heckles ing and P. Ingraham.

Church of England According to the testimony, Mrs. Fletcher had lived at odd times at the home of the Negro girl's mother, Mrs. Mary Amberman, on the Rocky In the year 1702 the village of Hill road. The prisoner, it was Flushing was a little group of buildbrought out, had been married three ings near the corner of Broadway and times and was in love with a Negro George Horton, who lived near the Amberman house. Horton's acts of kindness towards the colored girl, The first Friends Meeting House Maria Jones, were resented by Mrs stood on or near the site of the pres- Fletcher who quarreled with the gilr

on that account. On the night of the murder, Mrs. The Block House-a sort of town Fletcher was seen to enter the house hall-stood near what is now the at 10 o'clock and remained there until southwest corner of Broadway and four the next morning when she 2, 1898. Union street. The meeting house of when to the homes of several of the light a lantern. The girl's uncle, gives the unincorporated limits a the curtain said: killed. She asked for matches to On Sept. 24, 1702, there appeared house at the time of the murder and in some places they are beginning to Mrs. Amberman had been in Brooklyn where she was employed as a domestic. Both the gilr and the aged man received allowances of \$2 a week from

the poor master of Jamaica. The Jones gilr was found with her head split by several blows from an known to the Friends in Flushing, for

Mrs. Fletcher blamed the killing on Horton, who denied the crime and his mother testified that he was at home all through the night of the slaying. At the end of a three day trial Mrs. Fletcher was found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment. When "After some time of silence I began sentence was passed upon her she fell in a faint, but, quickly recovered.

interrupted by the clamour and noise that several quakers made, forbidding A Lesson in Storekeeping One Friend spoke for an hour. "After

A Small Boy Drives Home the Value of a Cash Reg-

Lord Cornbury, governor of the prov-ince. But the Friends seemed to Cash registers played no part in have paid little attention to either the th store of August Keuling, former postmaster and grocer of the village of Newtown, Jan., 1889. Instead he put his receipts in an ordinary drawer. About this time Keuling was amazed to find that his daily receipts

brought little profit. He was certain that he was doing a good business. Then he was told by a customer to watch a small Negro boy who had the habit of coming into the store roadway. At Queens Village and at Grand Jury. and asking for a quantity of mer- the terminus of the trolley (212th chandise kept in the rear of the store. street) the Jericho turnpike connects. While Keuling was out of sight the This brings a rider through Floral boy would rifle the cash drawer, the Park to Lake Success, Mineola and

to the rear of th estore. Actually, he tle Neck; at Queens by a macadam- his trousers. The dignity of the court hid behind a box. The customer was right. Once he thought the grocer was out of sight the boy slipped behind the counter and opened the Hempstead and macadamized roads 30 cents.

The boy was arrested and sentenced to four months in jail and Keuling bought a burglar proof drawer.

mond Hill at a cost of \$3,000 each. Two were to be built on the east side Smithtown Is All Right of Garfield avenue, near Jamaica ave-Grant avenue near Jamaica avenue.

The stalling of his automobile on a Huntington school teacher and three of his pupils a chilling experience. Teacher R. S. Woglom with August The people of Freeport celebrated Ziegler, Arthur Borg and Frank Hamnoticed that the coats and hats of with a parade and fireworks and mond set out for Port Washington the magistrate and his aides were music the introduction of electric with several automobile loads of parked on the stenographer's desk. lights into that village May 28, 1898. teachers and students. They reached

> It was late at night and none of the boys could find a telephone. They There were 100 street lamps erected walked to the Smithtown station but with a capacity of 1,200 candle power. there were no trains. Finally, a bakery opened early in the morning and there they were able to get food and warmth. Later in the morning a John Alsop King, National Republican, was elected Assemblyman from garage was able to get the car going Queens County in 1831, defeating and the boys and their teacher reach-Samuel Mott, Jacksonian Democrat. ed Huntington.

> > MAN AND WIFE REQUEST JAIL Thomas Hammond, 36, and his wife, the chances are that we would be al- Stream. 26. were sentenced by Justice Hendrickson in the Jamaica Court on is boss enough now. She comes into dent of the Long Island railroad. Jan. 17, 1889, at their own request to our counties to tap all our streams owned at the time of his death sevserve three months in the Kings and ponds for her water supply and eral hundred acres in the vicinity County Penitentiary. The couple had the day before been discharged from the Queens County jail, where they had served 30 days, having been committed from Rockville Centre for

The man was consumptive and unable to work and the couple had no Long Island."

CONNOLLY A FUSIONIST The late Maurice E. Connolly.

when Borough President of Queens, dents of East Moriches asking that in July, 1913, was mentioned as the name of the post office there be Lillian Russell spent the summer of transient vistors to the beach front Murray, secured a farm wagon ride likely candidate for President of the changed from East Moriches to

'Don't Complain, Marry Her!'---And He Did!

The novelty of a man marrying a woman and appearing in court on the same morning to press a charge of larceny against her, was witnessed in Justice Kavanagh's court at Long Island City in Jan. 1889.

Frederick Becker, an Astoria farmer, employed Wilhemina Hilda as housekeeper. After a time they agreed to regard themselves as man and wife.

Becker failed to provide for he as she wanted and she left him The farmer caused her arrest on a charge of larceny. At the hearing it was found that she had taken nothing with her that was not her own.

The judge hearing the story of in autos. their curious arrangement advised them to marry. They consented and he performed the ceremony on the spot.

BICYCLE

Never Better for Wheeling

"Roads for wheeling were never better in this section than at the present time," declared a Jamaica correspondent of a metropolitan newspaper April

"All the village streets have been, series of good hard highways, though | "Well, what do you seebreak up where they have been wash-

Going north from Jamaica were the Flushing (Parsons boulevard and Black Stump (Utopia parkway), roads and the Hoffman (Queens) boulevard. The Hoffman boulevard, the writer asserted, was an elegant street, of macadam from the western section of the village running from Fulton street (Jamaica avenue) to Newtown (Forest

In going south the Merrick (road) turnpike is the principal thoroughfare. One could ride for miles on this pike, connecting on his way with Locust avenue, the outlet of Glenmore avenue and the Broadway run from Brooklyn and also the macadam roads at Valley Stream and Lynbrook for the Rockaway peninsular. At Springfield a macadam road (Springfield

boulevard) led to Queens (Village.) The Rockaway road from the village was macadamized to Jamaica Jamaica avenue known in previous

years as the "old bog hole," had been bricked and asphalted. From the village line to the old Brooklyn city line (Elderts lane) the Jamaica town authorities bricked the roadway which s a direct line to Richmond Hill. Forest Park and Cypress Hills. This connected with the Jamaica avenue of Brooklyn's 26th Ward (East New

Roads going east from Jamaica oranch out from Hempstead turnpike. This road is macadamized all the way Brooklyn to Hempstead, but from Jamaica to Queens (Village) a double trolley track is laid in the middle of the

At New Hyde Park Jericho turnpike is intersected by a good road to Lit- ing his hands and losing a grip on ized road (Springfield boulevard) to was restored when he put his sus-Bayside and Willetts Point; at Min- penders in place. He was fined \$5. eola with roads to Garden City and Roslyn and elsewhere on the North

Poor Old Brooklyn!

Dislike for Borough Rallied Opposition to Making Long Island a State

Talk of creating a separate state out of Long Isand first, agitated in cloth partitions which Constable 1849, sprang up again 50 years later Thompson peeped into. It was empty. when in it was discussed by several when those who had used it, three metropolitan newspapers. Reaction young women and two young men, to the idea was expressed by the returned, they were given a solemn editor of the Long Islander of Hun- warning. ington, who said in Jan. 1889:

together too much confined. Brooklyn! locates her insane and paupers in the of West Hempstead. midst of our fertile fields and thickly populated farming districts, without Culture Came at Bargain

"We have little enough protection Prices in 1834 from our Legislature as it is but it would bemuch worse in a state of

EAST MORICHES TO MANILA A petition was circulated in May 1898 and signed by many of the resi-

COURT GOES TO BEACH

Undress? 'Sure," Says Judge, but Not in Bushes Or Cars

Judge Duvall and Constable Thompson of Oyster Bay went to Bayville Beach July 1, 1917, to investigate reports that bathing-with and without suits- was going on there.

They found no foundation for the report but they discovered that bathers were changing their clothes

The judge and the constable would have performed their service without assistance, but several citizens of Oyster Bay, to whom the official nature of the expedition had been explained, felt that the party should be reinforced and they promptly volunteered.

The men said that they felt it was their civic duty to go along and no amount of persuasion could stay them. amaica Sure They were all in accord with Judge Duvall when he said: "The morals Roads Were of Oyster Bay must be safeguarded." The first blow in defense of Oyster Bay's imperiled virtue was struck when Constable Thompson saw the curtains of an auto wriggle. The car was on the strip land between Bayside and Centre Island, where many of Oyster Bay's most promi-

nent families have their homes. Constable Thompson thought he saw something between the curtains, He stopped his auto and went back on foot to make sure that he had not been a victim of optical delusion. He was puzzling over this vital question when a feminine voice from behind

"I see enough to convince me that you are violating that section of the Penal Code relating to public decency," the constable replied.

After that he sent for the judge and waited for his prisoner to complete her dress. She was arranging her hair when he arrived.

The judge promptly convened court. The woman said she was Mrs. Edna Burnett of 644 St. John's place, Brooklyn. She shrugged her shoulders and stabbed a hairpin into place when the court inquired whether she pleaded guilty or not guilty. Then

"Well, I don't see anything to do but plead guilty. I didn't know undressing here was against the law:" The judge read her a lecture on the proper method of preparing for a bath. As he talked she put the finishing touches to her coiffure. Then he advised her to try the bathing pavillion the next time, and sus-

The second blow for the purity of Oyster Bay was struck a few minutes later. Constable Thompson saw a leg kicking out of an auto. Investigation disclosed the owner of the leg was merely trying to haul on his trousers. Three young women stood by the

roadside gazing modestly seaward. The judge held up court until the man had both legs in his trousers. Then with the man holding up his trousers by hand, he said he was Henry Wagner of 286 Smith street,

"Not guilty." was his plea. "All right," the court said. "I'll

Wagner asked, "Oh, all right," Wagner said, wav-

It developed that Wagner had only were his daughter, Lillian; his sister

Marion, and Miss Sue Yates of 411

Union street, Brooklyn, claimed they

could not make up the \$5 among them. Then the judge said Wagner Though all the investigators were anxious to make a third sally and capture someone swimming in "the altogether," they did not get a chance. The water for a long way off shore was dotted with heads whose owners

had heard of the court-and assis-There was an auto with cheese-

"The subject of creating a new Ex-President of L. I. R. R.

state from Long Island is now being discussed by the New York World and Offered 8 Acres to Nassau other papers. We hardly think that The newly created Nassau County the movement has become very serious was offered by Austin Corbin in May, yet. The two rural counties, Queens 1898, eight acres of land for the and Suffolk, are not very anxious. county buildings. The tract was lo-The City of Brooklyn would be the cated at West Hempstead on Hemptop, bottom, and sides of such a State. stead avenue within 400 feet of the While we might be very comfortably West Hempstead station on the railhoused according to Brooklyn's notion, road line between Mineola and Valley

Corbin, who was a former presi-

A catalogue, issued n 1864, of the old Franklinville Academy, near Riverhead, when the institution was one of the most widely known and highly respected school of its kind. reveals that tuition was from \$3 to \$5 a quarter and board ranged from

The students in the Latin, Greek and French languages numbered 20 ing, boating, cycling and eating Little would be also ample accommodation to Glen Cove, arriving there late in ticket with John Purroy Mitchell at recent neval victory of Admiral Dewey and those in other branches of learnAmerican Watchman and Delaware Advertiser.

PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS AND PRIDAYS, BY JAMES WILSON, NO. 103, MARKET STREET, WILMLYGTON, DEL.

[Exper amount.]

.W. 176. page 3

WILMINGTON, FRIDAY, 19 SEPTEMBER, 1823.

FOL. 11.

CENDITIONS OF THE WATCHMAN. pure la fer de vica year notices who do not effect to be a conscipling or advance, or before the first of a personal property and for Bulker to these who use the service

JOB PRINTING DONE AT THE

SUSQUEIGANNAH CANAL.

The statement recently made in the Morning New Youn. Serv. 18 --We are informed the Chronicle, respecting the result of the survey of the decrease in a manuar that can much their fact.

Washington, September 17. OFFICIAL.

SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, of New Jersey, has been appointed, by the PRESIDENT, to be SECRETARY OF THE NAVY of the United States, vice S. THOMPson, resigned.

Mr. Southard arrived in this city on Monday, and yesterday entered on the performance of the duties of his office, which have been temporarily discharged by Commodore Rongens.

Mr. Southard, who has received the appointment of Secretary of the Navy, has been for the last two years a Senator of the United States, from New Jersey, and though yet young, had previously presided for some years on the Bench of his native Independent of his personal merit, the selection was probably, in some degree, influenced by a regard to the claims of New Jersey, for the patriotic spirit she has always displayed, and from her not having for many years furnished any officer to the general government .- . Vat Intel.

American Watchman and Delaware Aovertiser.

PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, BY JAMES WILSON, NO. 105, MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, DEL.

[\$5 per annum.]

NO. 176.

WILMINGTON, FRIDAY, 19 SEPTEMBER, 1823.

FOL. 11.

CONDITIONS OF THE WATCHMAN.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

or ot exceeding this four times for one this four times for one this four times for one absequent insertion, longer on assure requested to specify in writing are save requested to be inserted, or they retrisements are to be inserted, or they retrisements are to be inserted, or they are the four times and they are the second of the secon

\$16,00 8,50 4,75 1 year 6 months 3 do.

ng at Dover on the 6th August, 1823, of the es appointed in the several counties of the part of the Democratic Republicans, and In-ducts, to nominate a candidate for Governor a eral election— test, was appointed Chairman, and county, Secretary.

that this meeting

DAVID HAZZARD, Esq.

Democratic Meeting.

read meeting of the Democratic Republicans y, held at Dover on Tuesday the 12th of Au-Calley was appointed chairman, and Robert sceretary. The meeting being organized, the appointed for the formation of a county Walker, John Wallace, in lieu of W

dieJ. That the foregoing ticket be recommended to
good of the Democratic and "Independent Voters'
county at the cosmon general election.
ANDREW CALLEY, Chairman.
OHT. O. PENNEWILL, Secretary.
et, Aug. 12, 1823.

JOHN A. NAUDAINE, Chairman. Hickitz, Secretary.

GENERAL MEETING.

meeting of the Democratic Republican and oters of Kent county, held at the house of Dover, on the 6th Sept. 1823, Abraham pointed chairman, and Robt. O. Pennewill,

MAYWELL, Secretary."

Maywell, Secretary.

Maywell, Secretary.

Maywell, That this meeting unanismously in the proceedings of their committee, of that the above proceedings be published in the in Watchman.

A. PEIRCE, Chairman.

O. PENNEWILL, Secrey.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

ghalt in her hind legs. The above rewars able charges, will be paid to any person wh id mare to the subscriber, living in Darby uty, Pennsylvania.

CE.

H

STIME

Renjamin Oakford. 73-4 p

DIVIDEND.

bident and Managers of the Newcoulls and French-"arplike have declared a Dividend at the rate of their amann, for the last six months, upon the k of the company, which will be paid by the o the stockholders or their legal representa-y time after the 25th insula.

time after the 25th in ant.
e, B.d. SepJAMES COUPER, Treas'r.
13, 1823.

Road Stock for Sale.

BE SOLD at Public Sale, on Saturday the 27th inst lambon's Inn, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Shares Wilmington Turnpike,
4 do. Wilmington and Great Valley, do.
5 do. Wilmington and Great Valley, do.
11. NAFF, Auct,
15 1823, 75—4:p

tainted and have a putrid smell. N. E. Farmer.

To sweeten meat, fish, &c. that is tainted.

When meat, fish, &c. from intense heat, or long keeping, are likely to pass into a state of corruption, a simple and pure mode of keeping them sound and healthful, is by putting a few pieces of charcoal, each the size of an egg, into the pot or saucepan, wherein the fish or flesh are to be boiled. Among others, an experiment of this kind was tried upon a turbot, which appeared to be too far gone to be catable: the cook, as advised, put three or four pieces of charcoal, each the size of an egg, under the strainer, in the fish kettle: after boiling! the proper time, the turbotcamesto the table perfectly sweet and firm, ib.

turboteamesto the table perfectly sweet and firm. ih.

The useful properties of charcoal, for sweetening
the breath, Cleaning the teeth, &c.

All sorts of glass vessels and other utensils may be
purified from long retained smells of every kind in
the easiest and most perfect manner, by rinsing then
out well with charcoal powder after the grosser impurities bave been scoured off with sand and potash.
Rubbing the teeth, and washing out the mouth with
fine charcoal powder, will render the teeth beautifulity white, and the breath perfectly sweet, where an
offensive breath has been owing to scorbutic disposition of the gums. Putrid water is immediately deprived of its bad smell by charcoal.

in Dover, on the 6th Sept. 1823. Abraham populated chairman, and Robt. O. Pennewall, principolated chairman and the joint committee of the Democratic date of the Sept. A Rarris in Dover, on the 6th inst. A parties, the said committee reassembled at parties, the said committee and the best three years.—That Sandal Secretary. On the support of our several parties are sport of the house of Messrs. Steele & Talman Sandal Secretary. That Sandal Secretary of the house of Messrs. Steele & Secretary of the house of Messrs and the support of our several parties are sport of the support of the house of Messrs. Steele & Talman Sandal Secretary. The same steel the said of the said

Mexico.—The new Congress is to meet on the S1st of October next, to fix the form of government. A letter from Mexico says, there is very little doubt but that it will be a federative republic, many of the provinces having declared for such form of government.

Wermont.—The General Election has just taken place in this State. Cornelius P. Van but that it will be a federative republic, many of the provinces having declared for such form of government.

Wermont.—The General Election has just taken place in this State. Cornelius P. Van Diemer Bonaparte has bought his brother Lucien's place at Rome, for 150,000 Roman crowns—and tenant Governor, and Benjamin Swan, Treasurer, is furnishing it in the richest manner. Napoleon's by the general suffrages of the People.

That part of the law of England which doomed the remains of the offender to the cross road, the stake and the mallet, is repealed.—The person committing felo de se is allowed to be interred in the church yard, &c. in the same manner as though the person had not committed the crime, but the act forbids the performing any of the rites of Christian buriad, at the interment of the remains, and directs that the burial shall take place between 9 and 12 o'clock at night, and within 24 hours after the finding of the inquisition.

A Patent has been obtained by Mr. Robson, printer and stationer in London, for a new method of securing commercial correspondence against traudulent practices on banker's checks, bills of exchange. See by introducing lines or other devices, drawn or printed by vegetable colors, upon one or both sides of the paper. It is well known that vegetable colors are easily changed by various chemical agents, and it is scarcely possible that the ink could be fraudulently removed by any means whatever withoutlike intended deception being prevented by this ingenious expedient.

The Liverpool Advertiser mentions a singular in-

JOB PRINTING
DONE AT THE

WATCEDWAN CEPTORS

To possibly the statement recordly made in the Morning Chronicles, respecting the result of the survey of the statement that commandour belief, that persons, and particularly those at a distance, to some speciment of the Watch of the Statement and the statement and the statement and the statement that commandour belief, that is laided, the statement and the statement that commandour belief, that is laided to the city generated at distance, to some statement that commandour belief, that is laided to the city generated at distance, to some statement that commandour belief, that is laided to the city generated and there are statistance, to some statement that commandour belief, that is laided to the statement and the statement that commandour belief, that is laided to the statement and the statement that commandour belief, that is laided to the statement that commandour belief, that is laided to the statement that commandour belief, that is laided to the statement that commandour belief, that is laided to the statement that commandour belief, that is laided to the statement that commandour belief, that is laided the statement that commandour belief, that is laided the statement that commandour the light that the statement that commandour belief, that is laided the statement that commandour the light that the statement that commandour the light that the statement that the dead of the statement that commandour the light that the statement that the dead of the statement that the statement that commandour the light that the statement that the dead of the statement that t

By an advertisement in the Lancaster Gazette, it appears that a most daring robbery was perpetrated on the night of the \$25th ult. "on the Marietta and Susquehana Trading Company, by three villains, who siezed the Cashier on the back porch of the Banking House and presenting three pistols to his breast to enforce silence, dragged him into the Bank and compelled him to unlock the vault, from which they took out and carried away all the books and promissory notes and other valuable papers belonging to the Bank, and a large quantity of Bank Paper; one of the villains held the Cashier with a pistol to his breast until his two comrades had sufficient time to escape with their plunder, and then made his escape. The villains were well disguised and masked, and spoke only jin the German language."

The Trustees of the Institution, offer a reward of \$1000 for the apprehension and conviction of the villains and the restoration of the books and papers carried off by them, or \$500 for the restoration of the books and papers.

Aleppo.—A letter from the British Consul, dated Aleppo May 9, states that the Opinalmia became so general after the earthquake of last year, that not three persons in ten escaped the infection throughout the district visited by the carthquake. The Consul says:—

"Of nine persons who composed my family five were sufferers from that cruel disorder. Of the survivors of the Jews at Aleppo (not more than 2400) 74 lost their sight! And although the number of Turks and Christians here who became blind immediately after their providential escape from the earthquake cannot be exactly ascertained, I can safely state it to be more than 150! The names of the most destirute of these will appear in my future statements, and will very much increase the number of the partakers of the charity. The people of Antiocha and the neighboring villages, were also afflicted with opthalmia, as well as those of Aleppo, but I did not hear of any person having lost his sight in consequence of it—I am happy to say, that six weeks have now elapsed without an earthquake strong enough to be generally felt."

SUICIDE.—On Tuesday the 9th inst. in Phila-delphia, a young man, aged 19 years, lately from Liverpool, poisoned himself by taking a quantity of max comica. He left behind him the following

PHILADELPHIA.

DEAR MOTHER,—I do not think you know where I am—I was put on board the Neptune, Capt. Rich, by my uncle; but before that, I was put into the Lunatic Asylum; my uncle threatened me, I should stop there all my life, if I did not immediately consent to go to America. I did go—here I am, without any money! Must I perish? No!! have now bought some nux vomica, rank poison—which will all my present ills compose.—Farewell.

JAMES PARR.

ought some nux vomica, rank poison—which will I my present ills compose.—Farewell.

JAMES PARR.

'Tis sad to think that now I die,
You cannot press my languid head;
Nor can I on your bosom lie.

'Till every breath of life be fled.
To Alrs. Parr, No. 30, Duke street, Liverpool.

Fortunately I met with him at a patient's where I called, and discovered it by his mouth, which was called, and discovered it by his mouth, which was drawn awry." "Good Heavens I" rejoined the brocher of the supposed dying able, "my brother has had a wry mouth these 60 years." —"Why was I not lold so before I" exclaimed Renard, "it would have saved me much trouble, and him much unnecessary expense. "Tis up fault of mine."

Aken Shaver.—In one of the large towns of England a traveleler passing a barber's shop saw on their window—What do you think, I'll shave you for nothing and give you some drink," It immediately concluded, "He's a droll fellow, I'll go in." He did so, and was answered that it was flat. He then adverted to the address of it, and shaved for nothing, observing that he said so, it, of no not window, and inquired if he really acted upon in the window, and inquired if he really acted upon it, and shaved for nothing, observing that he said so, it, of no not window, and inquired if he really acted upon the window, and inquired if he rea

American watchman and Delaware Advertiser, 19 Sept 1823, p. 38

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American watchman and Delaware Advertiser, 19 Sept 1823, p. 38

A MAN named HENRY HOOFMAN, left with me some time in March last, three HoltsES, two hays and one gray, and has not since called for them. The owner or owners are desired to come and prove property, pay charges and take them away. The horses all appear to be old.

Penealer Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware.
Sept. 17, 1823.

76—4tp.

Varroll

VOL VIII

CARROLLTON, ORIO-PRIDAY JUNE 24, 1842.

No. 37--WHOLE No. 401.

TO THE PUBLIC.

the President of the United States, conmade the subject of much comment. It reasons for my resignation, and espocially to explain one transaction which, unexplained, involved as I thought, my I had done all that the occasion required of me. I advanced no orguments in cation; for it seemed to me that, under the circumstances in which I was placed, the moral sense of all men would not only unite in according me the right. but in requiring it of me as a daty. adduced no proofs of the facts stated. for I had no reason to anticipate a depial.

But those facts have since been, in some sort, denied, though the denial has not, till recently, come from such source, such authority, as enabled me to notice it. I could not reply to a partisan ora-

pectation that I will recognise the ques-My letter of the 11th of September to tion in your communication as having been put "by the proper person and in taining my resignation of the office of the proper manner." I certainly admit Secretary of the Treasury, has been your right to be informed as to the truth of my having made any assertion which was my purpose to state in that paper might effect your public or private cha as clearly and briefly as I might the ractor; and the manner in which that request was made by you must have been highly exceptionable indeed to have prevented me from responding to personal honor. This done, I felt that a question in which character was supposed to be involved. I do not know whether the reference to my response support of my right to make the publi. to Mr. Stanly, thus made by your friend. was designed to imply a sense of injus tice towards you in my refusal to answer Mr. Stanly. I can hardly suppose that an inference manifestly so unfair was intended, and especially as your note contains no reference to that affeir. My course was certainly governed by a desire to do justice to all of the parties concerned. The remarks which were the subject of inquiry were made during the last autumn, and involved an issue and reached me in such form and on of fact between the President and your self. They were the subject of comment in many of the newspapers of the the who should attack me or defend the day. You had possessed all the facility

----The Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, U. S. Senator from New Jersey, was lying at the point of death at Fredericksburgh, Va. a few days ago. Mr. Southard has suffered] much from ill health for some months past, and, at the present time, we believe, he is on his way from Washington to the White Sulpher Springs in Virginia.

upon any or all of the facts centained in to believe that five of the six members approbation; though you at one time tionality and its influence on the currenmy letter, which one who is desirous of of the Cabinet should at once have re- told me that, in giving your striction and exchanges, to all which views establishing the truth and putting down signed their stations, elevated and desi to the bill, you would accompany it you expressed your concurrence, desired

the extent in which you were committed I due to the powers which Congress so the question. I know the pertinaci- might constitutionally conter on a bank; to with which and adhered to your ex- that on that point I stood corrected, . pressed opinions, and I dreated from then proceeded to say that I understood the first the most disastrous consequent, you to be of opinion that Congress might ers. when the project of compromise surherize such bank to establish agencies which I presented at an early day was to the several States, with power to deel rejected.

, diffied so as to meet your approbation, changes and the currency." You may not, it is true, have read the Mr. WEBSTER then expressed, in strong

to bein at excharge, wit jout the assent . It is equally a matter of justice to you of the States, to which you replied, "Yes, and to myself to say that the bill which if they be foreign bills, or bills drawn in . I reported to the two Houses of Con- one Stare and payable in another. That gress at the commencement of the sea is all the purser pecessary for transmitr sion, in obedience to their call, was mo ting the public funds and regulating ex-

till throughout, and examined every terms, his opinion that such a charter part of it; but the 16th fundamental arti | would answer all just purposes of Gov cle, which became the contested ques ernment and be satisfactory to the Pea-) tion of principle, was freely discussed ple; and declared his preference for it between us, and it was understood and over any which had been proposed, espes unequivocally sanctioned by yourself qually us it dispensed with the assent of I The last clause in the bill, also which the States to the creation of an institution contained a reservation of power to occusary for carrying on the fiscal ope-Congress, was inserted on the 9th of returns of Government. He examined L present the distinct and definite issue dence, it would require some credativy Jane, in your presence, and with your at some length, buth as to its constitufalsehood would choose to make or to ratile as they were, without any raffic with an explanation of your under- that such a bill should be introduced

the kitchen yard. Those who wish to make a stment, that will always yield an interest, and nable Farm, in the most complete order, and in eighborhoods in the country, are invited to come

JOHN M. PATTON, Trustee.

n, and the other two thirds in equal annual instal-ind two years, with interest from the time of giv-By request of the Promistors

THE STILL ! - The subscribers being anxious to reduce C. STILL.: —The subscribers being anxious to reduce 'reard stock of Roots, Showe. Trunks, &c., to as low a scale before starting to the North to lay in an entire will offer great inducements to purchasers, particularly safety. And we particularly solicit that they will find it to their interest to do so.

J. E. WATKINS & Co.,
Fashionable Boot and Shoe dealers, At S. Putney's old Stand, opposite Ruins Eagle Hotel.

13—4t

8th March, our Passage Boals will leave M., and Lyuchburg at 8, P. M., Mondays, days, and arrive at Scottswife, both down esdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and into d cheapest route, with as little loss of busi

y, and Charlottesville, by our Stages, at 5

TRINS Of M. Richmond Enquirer.

Terms of the Richmond Enquirer.

Transfer of Subsect for three as west wrong the surrey of the personal trace a west desired for the personal position of the personal position position of the personal position position of the personal posi

May 31
367-The National Intelligencer, Richmend Whig, and Norfolk
Heraid will copy the above twice a week for one month, and send
their accounts to this office for collection before the day of sale.

a traly valuable Farm. In the most complete order, and in the best neighborhoods in the country, are invited to come of the themselves.

The first will be the contage, lying on the South side of the old and capter and be the Cottage, lying on the South side of the old and capter and prome Court house to Fredericksburg, and the Boomsbury Land, and continuing about 1, 160 acres of the Boomsbury Land, and continuing about 1, 160 acres of the Boomsbury Land, and continuing about 1, 160 acres of the Boomsbury Land, and continuing about 1, 160 acres of the Boomsbury Land, and continuing about 1, 160 acres of the Boomsbury Land, and continuing about 1, 160 acres of the Boomsbury Land, and continuing about 1, 160 acres of good branch is a contained and other out houses. There is but a small portion when the bond that may be continued to the whole tract—bordering on which, there is a consider and the whole tract—bordering on which, there is a consideration of the Land, that may be cultivated to great advance in coast the balance in one and two years from the day of or which bonds will be required, with a fleen of the country of flat land, that may be necessary for preparing for an identification of the Boomsbury, will show the any person wishing to purchase.

THOMAS JOHNSON, JOHNSON, JOHNSON, JOHN METCALPE, Executors of Lucy Quarles, 15—1ds

Horse Shoe for sale on the 4th of Jugust.**

THOMAS JOHNSON, JOHNSON, JOHNSON, JOHN METCALPE, Executors of Lucy Quarles, 15—1ds

Horse Shoe for sale on the 4th of Jugust.**

THOMAS JOHNSON, JOHNSON, JOHNSON, JOHNSON, JOHNSON, JOHNSON, JOHN METCALPE, Executors of Lucy Quarles, 15—1ds

Horse Shoe for sale on the 4th of Jugust.**

THOMAS JOHNSON, JOHNSON,

sof sale will be one agreement.

In the contribution of the contri

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE—My Farm, containing 6:55

Valuable Land FOR SALE—My Farm, containing 6:55
acres, lying on the Rapidan river, eight miles from Orange
Court house, and thurty-five from Fredericksburg, is for sale at a
reduced price. For farther particulars, apply to me, (if by letter,
post paid,) at Orange Court-house, Virginia.

JAMES L. COLEMAN.
14-4f

SALE OF REM. ESTATE IN MADISON COUNTY.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Madison, made on the 14th day of May, 1842, and of another decree of said Court, made on the 18th day of May, 1842, in a suit therein depending, in which Josins Green, geardian of Mary V. Ward and others, infant children of Robert G. Ward, is plaintiff, and the said Mary V. Ward, and others, are defendants, will be sold, upon the premises, to the highest bidder, at public auction, on the 11th day of August next, a Tract of Land, containing eight hundred and eighty-foir acress, or thereabouts, lying in the county of Madison, being the tract of land on which the late Daniel Field, deceased, lived and died. The terms of sale will be—one thousand dollars of the purchase money to be paid down, and the residue thereaf to be paid in three equal instalments, in one, two and three years, respectively, from the day of sale, the deferred payments to be well secured by bonds, with good personal security, and a deed of trust upon the premises; the purchaser to have the privilege of fallowing land for which or rye, or both, and of seeding the corn land in small grain in due season after the sale, the felt mage season after the sale, and the properties of fallowing land for which the cord land season after the sale.

Families residing in the lower country, who may desire to spend the Sumr er months in a cheap, healthy, and pleasant setton of the country, will find every accommodation allorded them, and the proprietor will be pleased to take several families on board for the Summer. Situated as the place is, immediately on the Louisa Railroad, facilities are afforded for easy and pleasant communication, with all the lower country.

ELISHA MELTON. Louisa Court-house, June 17th, 1842.

Louisa Court-house, June 17th, 1842.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the James River & Kanawha Company, about the last of March, 4 Negro men, James, Ben, Moses and Tom. James was hired of Meriwether Jones, of Hanover, and last a wife at Mr. James Lyons', near Richmond—he is about 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, no marks recollected. Ben and Moses were hired of Mrs. Elizabeth Wingfield, of Hanover—Ben is about 26 years of age, very black, his cars have been perforated for rings, he has a wife at Joseph Wingfield's, in Hanover, about 5 feet 6 inches high.—Moses is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, brown complexion, 9c years of age and it is understood he can write very well—to was hired hast year by Col. Sault. Myers of Richmond, and it is more than probable he may have a pass. Tom is about 29 years of age, than probable he may have a pass. Tom is about 29 years of age, than probable he may have a pass. Tom is about 10 years of age, than probable to Capt William R. Richardson, in Richmond, or if delivered to Capt William R. Richardson, in Richmond, or to B. B. Ayres, at Dover, or secured in jail so we get them.

May 29

May 20 BY The Whig will copy.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD—For my Negro man, Cary, who absconded on the 15th of April last. Cary is not to say black, but inclined to be yellowish—he is under middling height, of large boue and muscle, between 20 and 25 years old; he has a scar on the right or left side of his neck, but believed to be on the left side—this scar was occasioned from a rising while a child.—Although I have brought Cary up to the plough, he may endead though I have brought Cary up to the plough, he may endead though I have brought Cary up to the plough, he has been coboling for the last 4 or 5 years, and is fond of the trade. He is a polite negro; speaks quick when spoken to, and generally steps quick, with his toes considerably turned out. He had on tole rably good Winter clothing when he went off, among which was a light purple jeans coat, and jeans pants not colored. He may have exchanged them.

I will give the above reward of \$40 if he is taken out of this State and delivered to me at West Fall, in Cumberland county, or I will give \$15 if taken in this State and delivered to me, or confined in jail, so that I get him again.

THOS. B. GOODMAN.

West Fall, May 12, 1842.

Trustees' Sale of Valuable Real and Personal Estate, | SALE OF BURR MILL STONES.—As the surviving partner of the late firm of Snell & Rust, I will proceed, on Friday, SALE OF BURR MILL STONES.—As the surviving partner
of the late firm of Snell & Rust, I will proceed, on Friday,
the 1st day of July next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., if fair,
if not, on the next fair day, at the same hour, at the shop of the
said late concern, in the city of Richmond, on 18th street, between
D and E streets, to sell stateen pair of Burr Mill Stones, in good
condition for immediate use, and all the rest of the partnership
effects and stock now on hand.

Terms of Sale—For all sums over fifty dollars a credit of ninety
days will be allowed, on the parchaser executing a nezotrable
note with an approved endorser—for all sums of and under fifty
dollars, cash will be required.

YOUEL S. RUST,

Surviving partner of the firm of Snell & Rust,
DABNEY & CAUTHORN, Auctioneers
5-ids

oropose hereafter to attenu are consisted there, in any case my services shall be desired there.

JAMES LYONS.

S UMMER HATS—SUMMER HATS.—I have just received my stock of Palm Leaf, Leghorn and Panama Hats, which I will sell lower than any other house in the trade, for cash only.

P. S. GARBANATI. Sign of Transparent Hat, Shockoe Hill.

BYGEIA HOTEL, OLD POINT COMFORT, VA. THE subscalers take this opportunity of returning their most sincere thanks to the visitors of the Hygela Hotel, during the last Summer, and most respectfully inform the public generally, that this Extensive Establishment is again open for their reception, where they will be happy to see their old acquaintances with their olds also also believed.

Warm or Sea balling, and win be carefully already a large number of la-borers have been employed on the works of Fottress Montre and the Rip Raps during the last year, and very great improvements have been made. The former is now in perfect order, and will be garrisoned in a few days with six or eight companies, and a first rate Band of Music, which of itself is sufficient inducement for a visit to Old Point, from any section of the courtry, to say acting of the delightful Sea Balting and Breezes. The fine fish, crabs and oysters, taken fresh from the bold Chesupeake, together with all the deligatives of the season, to be procured from the Markets I the delicacies of the season, to be procured from the Markets Norfolk, Richmond and Baltimore, and the surrounding coun-

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.—Scaled Proposals will be received by the Board of Directors of the Eastern Limitic Asylum, until the tth July next, for the construction of a Brick Bailding, 90 feet by 36, and two stories high, besides the basement. A plan and particulars may be obtained by application to the subscribers RO. McCANDLISH.

RO. McCANDLISH. B. TUCKER, S. F. BRIGHT, RO. SAUNDERS.

NOTICE.—The Franklin Manufacturing Company have appointed A. S. Maddox their Agent, who will be furnished at his Store, two doors below the Bank of Virginia, with a large supply of all the varieties of Writing Paper made at their Milking viz: Foolscap, flatcap, pucket post and letter Paper, all which he will self, by wholesale and retail, at such prices as cannot full to satisfy the public. City and country merchants, and catizens of the State generally, are respectfully invited to examine his stock, and see if it is not to their interest to encourage demeatic manufactures.

RICHARD WHITFIELD, President.

NOTICE.—From and after the 25th of April, our tri-weekly lines of Packets to Lynchlarg will leave Richmond and Lynchlurg on Monday, Wednesday, and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, A. M. By this arrangement, we form a connection with the value. A. M. By this arrangement, we torm a connection with the significance of Stages running out of Lynchburg. Our Scottsville Boats will leave Richmond as usual, viz: on Monday. Wednesday and Friday, at 6 o'clock, P. M., connecting with the Farmielle and Halifax Stages, and also with the Charlottesville and Stanton Stages. As to the convenience and expedition by this route over all others going West from Richmond, or its vicinity, we shall not say any thing, but refer passengers and others to those who have travelled on our packets.

ECVL EDMOND & DAVENPORT.

BOYD, EDMOND & DAVENPORT.

B' sites to CRELEAV, at her mininery and Artificial Filoto-to the utmost of her ability. Being fully aware of the benefits of the cash system, both to herself and her customers, who wish to get value for their money, she has determined to adhere strict-ity to her rule, and sell goods at a very small profit. Ladies in the country, who send orders by their friends, can rely on heing

e season. MRS, BUCKELEW, II street, Richmond, Va., Sign of the Original Golden Bonnet. 11-tJ1

TAKE NOTICE.—Infants' round crown Leghorn Hats are to be had at very low prices at the cheap cash store of P. S. GARBANATI, Sign of Transparent Hat, Shockor Hill

N. B. Mr. Wm. Barke, who is now in Richmond, may be consulted upon the properties of the water, and the correct mannel of using it. He may be found by enquiring at the Powhatan House.

May 31

POLITICS.

(From the Volley Star, June 23.)
THE MANDAMUS ACT.
We learn from our Washington papers, that the bill for the re-apportionment of Representation amongst the States, was passed by the Senate on the 11th inst., the States, was passed by the Senate on the 11th inst., with several highly important amendments, and that the whole subject has been sent back to the House of majorities of the States, Virginia included, their members hold to the land fund, that, although they the whole subject has been sent back to the House of Representatives for their consideration again. Of these amendments, the mandamus provision, is justly esteemed the most obnoxious, if not the most important, and hence the manifest propriety of debating the entire bill by the title which stands at the head of this article. PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.—Having resigned my scat in the Senate, my attention will be henceforward devoted to my protection; and, in addition to the Courts in which I now practice, propose hereafter to attend the Court of Appeals at Lewisburg, if mand, order or require," or some other expression which denotes the exertion of authority by some judicial or political power in the State, of acknowledged superiority. In legal science, it is the name of a certain writ which is directed by a higher to a lower court of judicature, commanding it to do some particular act, which it has either failed or refused to perform, and as this is the chief effice which has been assigned to the Apportionment bill in its amended form, it would apportion to the superiority. In legal science, it is the name of a certain the country of the superiority. In legal science, it is the name of a certain the country of the superiority. In legal science, it is the name of a certain the country of the superiority. In legal science, it is the name of a certain the country of the superiority. In legal science, it is the name of a certain the country of the superiority. In legal science, it is the name of a certain the country of the superiority. In legal science, it is the name of a certain the country of the superiority. In legal science, it is the country of the superiority of the superiority. In legal science, it is the name of a certain the country of the superiority. In legal science, it is the name of a certain the country of the superiority of the superiority. In legal science, it is now odious General Ticket system of drowned by this now odious General Ticket system of election, and hence the effort to a bolish it with or without the consent of the Superiority. The Whig Party tumbling to pieces—Calvary Morris and Patrick G. Goode, two Whig members from Ohio, going over to President Tyler—Where are the Clay Clubs? Curious condition of things—"Mousing Potential Country of the superiority superiority. In legal science, it is the name of a cer-April 8

I AW NOTICE—The Co-Partnership between the undersignated has, by mutual consent, been dissolved.

The unfinished business of Judge Stanard, in the Court of Appeals and elsewhere, is left in the charge of Robert C. Stanard, and will be attended to by him, except those cases in which the parties interested prefer to engage other Coursel. Parties intending to engage other Coursel, will please to communicate with the parties and elsewhere in the communicate with the parties interested prefer to engage other Coursel, will please to communicate with the parties interested prefer to engage other Coursel, will please to communicate with the parties interested prefer to engage other Coursel him of their purpose before the communication of the course for the communication of the course of the course of the course of the communication of the course of the cour Apportionment bill in its amended form, it would own laws the times and manner of choosing their na-tional representatives, as they have always been accus-

with their friends.

Additional improvements, conveniences and comforts, will be found, and every exertion to ret der the time of visitors pleasant and agreeable will be made by the Proprietors. There is attached to the Establishment a spacious Saleon, Bail Room, Billiard Room, Refetters and Rooming Room, turnished with papers from the various sections of the country.

Persons fond of Pishing can at all times find Boats on the Point furnished with the necessary implements.

Bathing—Their Bathing Houses are in complete order, for stitutional project of the Federal Whigs? A few days will determine, and then, in the language of our venevalue friend of the Enquirer, nous verrons. For our-rable friend of the Enquirer, nous verrons. his ardent patriotism, and long-cherished devotion to the rights of the States, give efficacy to the blow which the Senate; but if we should be disappointed in this will determine, and then, in the language of our vene-rable friend of the Enquirer, nous verrons. For our its of the Constitution; and in regard to the Mandomus act, that besides the objection applicable to it in this react, that besides the objection applicable to it in this respect, it has the additional sin to answer for, of being dictated by considerations looking alone to the additional sin to answer for, of being dictated by considerations looking alone to the additional sin to answer for, of being shifts to maintain its policy as at this moment. Every-body knews that, to carry Distribution at the Extra dictated by considerations looking alone to the additional sin to answer for, of being shifts to maintain its policy as at this moment. Every-body knews that, to carry Distribution at the Extra dictated by considerations looking alone to the additional sin to answer for, of being shifts to maintain its policy as at this moment. vancement of party, regardless of its bearing for ropt act; and, not getting enough in this way, the votes good or for evil, for welfare or for woe upon of Messrs. Archer, Berrien, and Rives-representing the great and the diversified interests of the country. Upon a fair and honest interpretation of the Constitution, it is evident that Congress is precluded, tariff was increased beyond the twenty per cent. fixed

Mr. Graham, on Calvary Morris' letter, is as flattering The Bor will be formished with the choicest Lagors and wines that can be procured. They have still on hand a supply of those that can be procured. They have still on hand a supply of those that can be procured. They have still on hand a supply of those the control of the Clay Whigs, or, as the Compromise Constitution, it is evident that Congress is precluded, the control of the Clay Whigs, or, as the Compromise Constitution should cease. Now, t and is in the words following, to wit: "The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legisla ure thereof; but the Congress may at any time, by law make or after such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators. This is all. What then is the "uc interpretation of this section, and what distinction of the newer in question? Does it be interpretation? Does it be interpretation? presentatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the positiof has it made of the power in question? Does it cannot be imagined (as is at this late day contended) submit the regula.

But this proposition to cancel the terms, so dearly like relief to the people! Yet this President denominates them a faction, talks of their sacrificing the counterproposition of elections for our Federal Representatives exrlusive y, either to the National or to the State Legis- tribution law, against the sense of their constituents, try, abuses their leading men as mousing politicians, lateres or does it not locate the power primarily in the comes in an aggravated form, as now presented in the who think only of their petty schemes of hatred and has dead the latter, reserving to the former simply the little tariff. The Federal majority in the Senate insist ambition, and is so very eager to vent his spleen, that that unless this little Tariff bill, continuing through the must, forsooth, force an occasion by writing a miseces at once shall arise, rendering that interposition neces a to the existence, or to the safety of the Governtonic If this is not the true interpretation, and the
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existence during that month as the greater that Fony ation intended to invest the National Legislature cannot be passed in a shorter time. They say that the round, and will produce a fluttering in the Whig ranks be necessity of making it imperative upon the States to

cessive any regulations whatever upon the subject, and what was the object of conferring upon Congress the constant of the concluding clause of the present duties for another month. And what do they do further, in this act, which they does not a stand still? They insert a pression of a isolated idea. On the other hand, if the interpretar and we contend for is the correct one, and the Constantion authorises the States to exercise the control in the first instance, by prescribing such and the Constantion authorises the States to exercise the control in the first instance, by prescribing such the how is the power which is asserted in the mondation of the horse of the Apportionment bill, to be defended escribe mily regulations whatever upon the subject, Compromise act is limited to that period; and this ne- Journal to them? We shall see. tory clause of the Apportionment bill, to be defended clause, which they have now repealed-either to sign the by those, who voted in the affirmative upon its passage? We have not a kerty? It appears to us that it is impossible to regard this act of the Senate in any other light than a direct encroachment upon the rights of the States, and a gross infraction of the fundamental law of the land. The only power which Congress possesses over the subject is contingent in its character; was evidently conferred for the purpose of arming the Federal Government with the means of preserving its own existence, and until that has been endangered by the omission of the States to provide for the choice of thir Federal Representatives, no pretext whatever exists for its interference. It is the pledges he gave his constituents in signing the bill, no pretext whatever exists for its interference. It is not pretended that any of the States have omitted to maintain the conditions expressed on its face—conditions expressed on its face—conditions expressed on its face—conditions expressed on its face—conditions which he part of the people to rescue the country from the oppression and rum in which party strife and party bickwas the consideration which secured his approbation, and which he would never consent to surrender.

The nation must perceive, from the critical attitude of the signs of the times to justify the appression that any plots have been set on foot within the federal majority have now placed the face appression and rum in which party strife and party bick-ering have involved us; but so strong have been the shackles of party, thrown around every man in public life, that I, too, find it impossible to sever the cord.

The nation must perceive, from the critical attitude in which the Federal majority have now placed the party strife, to a reasonable extent, are commendable and praiseworthy, and ordinarily States for the annihilation of the Federal Government. revenue laws and the finances of the country, that they States for the annihilation of the referral Overhiller the costs faderis then, which is contemplated in the Constitution has not occurred, and the proposed Manda-termined to stop the wheels of Government, or force a choice of their Congressional Representatives, and no construction, terminate with this month, they declare attempt has ever been made to deprive them of it, until that the Government shall have no revenue laws, un-Whiggery in its impudence, originated the foul mea- less the Executive shall sanction this breach of faith, sure which is the subject of these remarks. But if the and shall yield to the compulsion which they have sures. with any bad enects in its progress, is it probable that it would have begun, with the very beginning of the Government, or have been permitted to continue for a period of more than FITTY YEARS, without a single effort having ever before been made to correct it? Is it not. The provise introduced by M. France terribution bill. having ever before been made to correct it? Is it not far more probable that Whiggery on this, as on many occasions before, has utterly disregarded the limitations of the Constitution, and in originating this, her grand scheme for the subjugation of the States, has set its high authority at defiance. But there are other aspects in which this subject may, and should be presented to the problem of the subjugation of the subjugation of the states, has set its high authority at defiance. But there are other aspects in which this subject may, and should be presented to the problem made to correct it? Is it not the condition which would be forfeited by the bill just passive of their constituents; but it is simply because tribution which would be forfeited by the bill just passive of their constituents; but it is simply because tribution which would be forfeited by the bill just passive of their constituents; but it is simply because tribution which would be forfeited by the bill just passive of their constituents; but it is simply because the work of the provise introduced by Mr. Evans, to save the distribution which would be forfeited by the bill just passive of their constituents; but it is simply because the passive of their constituents; but it is simply because the provise of their constituents; but it is simply because the provise of their constituents; but it is simply because the bill just passive of their constituents; but it is simply because the provise of their constituents; but it is simply because the provise of their constituents; but it is simply because the provise of their constituents; but it is simply because the provise of their constituents; but it is simply because the provise of their constituents; but it is simply because the provise of their constituents; but it is simply because the provise of their constituents; but it is simply because the provise of their constituents; but it is simply because the provise of their constituents; but it is simply because the provise of their constituents.

high authority at defiance. But there are other aspects in which this subject may, and should be presented to the public mind. Let us suppose, for the sake of the argument, that the contingency has actually arisen which would justify the interposition of the Federal authority, let us suppose that the life of the Government was threatened by the continued refusal of the States to comply with their duties under the Constitution; can it be seriously maintained that the mandamus act of the Senate is the measure which the Constitution; and the seriously maintained that the mandamus act of the Senate is the measure which the Constitution; and the seriously maintained that the mandamus act of the Senate is the measure which the Constitution; and the seriously maintained that the mandamus act of the Senate is the measure which the Constitution; and the seriously maintained that the mandamus act of the Senate is the measure which the Constitution; and the seriously maintained that the mandamus act of the Senate is the measure which the Constitution; and the seriously maintained that the mandamus act of the Senate is the measure which the Constitution; and the seriously maintained that the mandamus act of the Senate is the measure which the Constitution is a submitted with them in this new attempt to head the President. The majority of the Whigs have the whigh have certainly (looking to the circumstances under which they make the effort) adopted Mr. Botts' motto to the they have resolved "to head him or die."—

Mr. Rives made an elaborate and powerful speech, and the presidence; so much so, that when a proposition for the curtainly (looking to the circumstances under which they is under the life of the country is not, will it meet the wants and subserve the interests of the people, but will it operate for, or against, this or that man's pretensions to the Presidence; so much so, that when a proposition for the circumstances under which when in this new attempt to his due to head the Presidence; so much so, that when a pr damus act of the Senate is the measure which the Con- er and Buchanan, in very brief but lucid notices of the stitution authorises Congress to provide in this imagi-nary emergency? Let the Constitution itself be refer-pointing proposition of Mr. Evans was as complete a red to for the answer. The course which Congress violation, in principle, of the condition of the Distribuperspicuously as if it had been defineated with a sunperspicuously as if it had been defineated with a sunbeam. They must by law make or after such regulations: that is—they must proceed in a regular course

THE LITTLE TARIFF OR HALF-HOUR BILL. tions; that is-they must proceed in a regular course of legislation, chact an election law laying off the States into districts, prescribe the times and manner of We point to the proceeds for an example of the mode to, and their rights protected. inserted in the Apportionment bill. But we have already intimated in the course of our remarks, that the ment into their own hands—the Democratic minority sident's great willingness and anxiety to give relief to

attempt was ever made or thought of to coerce these the land money in such exigency, or do nothing to majority is known to be on the Democratic side, their finances, the credit and character of the country!-sympathies are instantly aroused; it becomes monstrous What stability and dignity it has imparted to our politiinjustice at once to suffer the voice of the minority to be cal institutions!!-Ib, Jane 25. as long as they could stomach Whiggery no objection was raised to their election regulations. These States however, have lately renounced the name and repudiated the principles of Whiggery, and unless an alteration is made in their mode of election, and that too before the adjournment of the present session of Congress, their entire Federal representation will be thrown into the Democratic scale, and then away will go the

that even the House of Representatives will refuse to concur in this, as they have already done in regard to expectation, then our reliance is strong upon the firm ness and the patriotism of Tyler, but full and perfect upon the States when the proper time shall arrive for

resistance to this encroachment upon their rights. Never was Federalism reduced to such miserable the condition precedent, which passed the Distribution manner: law, and carry it out against the terms upon which it

nue law must pass before the 1st of July, because the

Was whipped through the House to-day at full speed. Then, and not till then, will their business be attended

holding the elections, create a batch of Federal offi of legislation in these days of steam power.

The people ought to demand a prompt and seems to superintend their execution, and set out in Mr. Turney of Tennessee asked to be excused from action on the part of their public servants, and he unequivocal terms the pains and the penalties which voting, upon the score that he had not had a chance of throws himself in the way of that action ought to take unequivocal terms the pains and the penalties which voting, upon the score that he had not had a true to be visited upon such of the States as may prove seeing what he was called to vote upon. The amendance to be visited upon such of the States as may prove seeing what he was called to vote upon. The amendance of the score that he had not had a true to the consequences.

It will be time enough to select the candidates for the score that he had not had a true to the consequences. This, ment of the Senate, so curiously prepared in caucus, obstinate or refractory under the Federal bit. This, ment of the Senate, so curiously prepared in caucus, however, has not been done or proposed to be done in the mandamus act—that is but an insolent order direction by learned Senators, was not even printed for the people relieved from their sufferings and embarrassed to the States requiring them to organise themselves. It was barely read, amidst the noise and conwithout loss of time into a regular corps of ministerial agents for the execution of the Federal decrees, and commanding them to do that which Congress itself know the difference between the provise of the flower country have been to ments. It does seem to me that no patriot, no lover of his country, no American citizen, ought to stop to instantaneously; and Mr. Turney declared he did not country, no shall our next President be?" while the country bleeds at every pore. dare not undertake under the color of her usurped authority, and under the responsibility of her own name. It lacks the form as well as the substance of a regular the same predicament, and persisted in his demand of enactment, and is in no shape adapted to give practical being excused. The truth is, we do not see the pro efficacy to the ultimate, reserved, or contingent authority priety of members, who are not admitted to the cauof Congress. As such it may, ought, and no doubt cusses, where measures are now discussed and decided to the President with a request that it might be return will, be regarded by the States as a mere nullity, and treated with no more respect than if it never had been not vote understandingly, nor with the slightest effect.

then, is their last expedient to stay the march of the fell higher than twenty per cent, their own clause in the opponents, but for the great delay of that relief so nedestroyer, and to ward off the blow which is threatening their utter distinction. It is a party movement, and as of the public lands for the last six months. Even this and suffering people. Let the people then see the letter.

No. 16.-VOLUME XXXIX such it should be exposed to the view, and visited with addition, everybody knows, would not be more than the scorn and indignation of this greatly abused and in-sulted community. Under existing regulations, it is known that different systems prevail in the different ing able otherwise to provide the ways and means they States of the Union, each one having adopted that which in its own opinion best comported with the wishes of the the distribution in defiance of their own law! With such bers of Congress are elected by the District system, are bound to provide, before July, revenue to keep whilst in the remaining few the General Ticket system the Government going, and cannot do this (according prevails. As long as the Whig party had the majority in to the provisions of existing laws) without giving those which vote by General Ticket, they were as dumb up the distribution, they are determined, it would as an oyster about the interests of the minority, and no seem, to repeal their own enactment for restoring States into the adoption of a different system-as soon supply the treasury. Hard cider works wonders in however as the tables were turned upon them, and the a Government. How admirably it has sustained the

We learned, while at Washington, that there were

liticians."

some fifty or sixty Whig members of Congress that were showing signs of throwing off the Clay collar and going for their country. With overwhelming majorities of Whigs in, both branches of Congress, and having been in session nearly a whole year, including the Extra Session, yet nothing was done but tional representatives, as they have always been accus tomed to do, and requiring them promptly and strictly to conform their future legislation upon the subject to the mandates of Congress.

It is a hold and daring encroachment upon the rights of the States, and the object of the States, and is evidently designed, in connexion with the bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Federal courts, to bring the yet free and independent States of this Union, under complete subjection to the Federal author to the designed and then away will go the secondary with the bull to extend the promptly and strictly ascendency of the Whigs in the lower House of Congress. To prevent this awful catastrophe, they object of the leading Whigs, devoted to Mr. Clay, seemed to be, to "head Captain Tyler," and more and more distract the country. Mr. Clay and his friends seemed to think that nothing would elevate him to fully oppose every obstacle which it has to encounter in its progress to a final consummation. We believe that teven the House of success. But we must confess that we did not of success. of success. But we must confess that we did not expect to find our old "National Republican" acquaintances, Messrs. Morris and Goode, leading off in the exposure of such party baseness. The Democrats were tied down by the Clay organization and gagging system. They are kept off of all important positions on committees, refused a chance of speaking by tyrannical rules, more tyrannically enforced, and waiting with impa-tience for the time when the people would arouse in their might and change the order of things. gratulate Messrs. Morris and Goode on their nerve to come forward, and thus delicately lay bare the hopeless condition of the country, under the effigy-burning rule and dictation of Mr. Clay's distress manufacturing organization of the two Houses of Congress. We advise the Clay Club of this city to immediately call their

"This whole affair is most ridiculous, and cannot fail carry forward all measures which promised any thing

What says our neighbor of throughout the State.

urnal to them? We shall see.

(From the Cincianati Republican - Editor's Carrespondence.)

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1842. House: a Whig, far from being a violent partizin, he system of government—and assembles, as well as individuals, tory clause of the Apportionment bill, to be defended may rationally believe their entities will not serve them better than their friends. Yours, foundaily, why could be repealing law, against his principles and his conscience, than their friends. We gate for a representation or, according to their construction, leave the Government and assembles, as well as individuals, tory clause of the Apportionment bill, to be defended by those, which they have now repealed—either to sign the repealing law, against his principles and his conscience, they have now repealed—either to sign the repealing law, against his principles and his conscience, they have now repealed—either to sign the repealing law, against his principles and his conscience, age? We gate for a repealing law, against his principles and his conscience, age? We gate for a repealing law, against his principles and his conscience, age? We gate for a repealing law, against his principles and his conscience, age? We gate for a repealing law, against his principles and his conscience, age? We gate for a repealing law, against his principles and his conscience, age? We gate for a repealing law, against his principles and his conscience, age? We gate for a repealing law, against his principles and his conscience, age? We gate for a repealing law, against his principles and his conscience, age? We gate for a repealing law, against his principles and his conscience, age? We gate for a repealing law, against his principles and his conscience, age? We gate for a repealing law, against his principles and his conscience, against

are commendable and praiseworthy, and ordinarily impart a healthful influence over the whole body politic; but there is a point beyond which they be constitution has not occurred, and the proposed Manual termined to stop the wheels of Government, or force a must therefore be regarded as an unwarrantable to show specified.

It is a statement or period of its extract coast, on at which it can be at which they obtained they obtained the passage of the definition of the whole country; and I cannot but feel that to they should be which they themselves voted, and the very liberties of the termined to stop the which they themselves voted, and the very liberties are provided to the passage of consistent with the construction which is here contended for. The several States in the Union have always enjoy acknowledging their obligation to provide revenue ed the privilege of providing in their own way for the laws, in anticipation of those which, upon their own in their stead, then it is that ruin and distress follow in their train. Such Iconceive the present stateof things

people of this country to adopt, and that is, to place their scal of disapprobation, in terms not to be misunderstood, upon the course pursued by some of the leaders of each party, in and out of Congress, to promote the interests of a few individuals who are aspiring to the Presidency at the expense of the whole country

The people ought to demand a prompt and speedy

Very respectfully, Your ob't servant,

CALVARY MORRIS. Possessing, probably, the only copy of the Gazette containing Mr. Morris' letter, I handed it last evening ready intimated in the course of our remarks, that the mandamus act is answerable for another sin, for which no atonement can be made, and it is now time to bestow a few reflections upon this branch of the subject. It is known that a mortal disease has been preying apon the vitals of this party ever since the 31st May, 1841, and that they have been dying in such crowds of late, that the record of the political Board of Health. It is for July. But, in providing his month of duties is not for the crows of the record. It is now time to be tides, the hard ciderites must take the responsibility.—

They admit that they are bound to provide the means to meet the expenditures they have ordered. For this purpose, they have passed the little tariff, which turns purpose, they have passed the little tariff, which turns purpose, they have passed the duties which ought to abate on the month's lease of the duties which ought to abate on the cannot keep pace with the number of victims. This, then, is their last expedient to stay the march of the fell higher than twenty per cent, their own clause in the I find myself betrayed into the above remarks. Accept assurances of my high respect,

JOHN TYLER.

JOSEPH GRAHAM, ESG.

(From the Sidney, Shelby county, Aucora.)
THE TIMES.—We would call attention of the reader gress. Read and reflect.

We have before adverted to the wrongs imposed upon party, than the interest of their constituents and the edity concur with the House in this course of opposigeneral welface of the country. It is time something sould be done. The remedy is in the hands of the peo-Will they stand about and quietly submit to the flagrant act of aggression upon the rights of the States. reckless course of political demagagues, who are capa-ble of sacrifining every noble principle to subserve the

interest of party? Time will show.

More than six months have clapsed since Congress convened, and but little of consequence has been done. Members appear deaf to the cries of the people. Instead of legislating for the good of the country, as we said above, they have consumed nearly the whole of these six months in endeavoring to fix out a President for 1844, and they have not got through yet, and Heaven only knows when they will. We coincide with our correspondent, that the people should frown down such a course, at the present time while the country is bleeding at every pore, and inevitable ruin staring thousands in the face, (who have as yet escaped,) and which will be brought upon them unless something is done, and done soon, to meliorate their condition .-The time has come to act with energy and determina-We would be glad to hear from our representative

ofiener. Will he favor us with a letter weekly, to lay before our readers?
Washington City, June 1st, 1842.

Mr. Editor-Sir: I am not in the habit of attaching any great importance to my opinions, but I conceive it to be one of the duties of a representative to inform those he represents, as nearly as he can, of the progress of the business entrusted to his care, and in regard to those measures which so much affect the interests of the country.

It is now the first of June. We have been here six months, and have not yet reached the most important measures before us. I am aware of the great anxiety every where felt, to see some action on the part of Congress, calculated to relieve the country from its present embarrassed and nearly ruined condition; and while my opinions as to what these mea-sures ought to be, remain unchanged, I regret to be compelled to say that I see but little prospect of their success. If I am asked why? I unhesitating'y naswer, that it is because the interests of party are looked to by leading men of both parties, more than interests of the suffering people, and already prostrated country. While party struggles can be made to cubserve the

interests of the country, they are right and proper; (and that they sometimes do, I have no doubt;) but just as soon as party spirit leads us to become mat-tentive to the loud and urgent calls of an oppressed people, and to act with reference to the elevation of some favorite candidate for the Presidency, distress and ruin come upon us with all their train of disastrous consequences.

There is too much reason to fear, that we have already reached such a state of things. On the one hand are to be found those who refuse to adopt any measure which is not in exact accordance with the policy of their favorite candidate; and on the other hand, those destruction rather then yield one particle of their favor-ite policy; so the interests of the country are to be still sacrificed in party strife. In this state of things what is to be done? There is but one remedy, and that re-medy is in the hands of the people. Let them frown down any and every attempt, on the part of any man, or his friends to agitate the subject of the next presi dential election, until their business is attended to, and the interests of the country properly regarded.

On the subject of the Presidency, I in common with my fellow-citizens, have my choice of men, but while I see the country bleeding at every pore, and these who sent me here oppressed and suffering for the want of proper action on the part of the Legislitive authorities of the General and State Governments, I should consider myself recream to the trust reposed in me if I were to prefer the service of party interests to that of my country.

There are one or two great and important measures,

the adoption of which has been confidently looked for at the present session of Congress, and without which the country must continue to smiler; but I begin to fear that our expectations will not be realized; and if they are not, it will be because of the rumous effects of party strife, and the unyielding determination of leading party arms of both sides, to serve men rather than meapartizans of both sides, to serve men rather than mea-

we were not under an undue influence in support of And I here unhesitatingly say, that I never expect to see the country relieved of its present embarrassments, until the continued party conflict for the Presidency is put an end to, and that must be done by the people. Almost every thing is done with reference to party, and not unfrequently with reference to the arite Presidential candidate, and his interests .-When a question or measure comes up, the inquiry is not, will it benefit the country, but will it add strength and influence to the party, and will it streng hen our favorite candidate? This was the course at the Extra favorite candidate? Session and is still followed up and it seems is to be followed up, to the utter ruin of the country. Is there never to be an end of these things? It becomes all sober men to reflect. I repeat it, the remedy is in the hands of the people, and I never expect to see the country relieved till this course of things is arrested.

Yours, truly, P. G. GOODE.

JOEL MANNE, Editor, &c.

The Distribution Scheme .- We publish in this paper the resolutions of the General Assembly on the Distri-bation bill—the great bribery act of the Extra Session of Congress, and the most corrunt piece of legislation that ever disgraced Congress. That Congress while increasing the expenditures of Government in almost every department, and while plunging the country plexion to which the great bribery scheme has come: an exhausted and impoverished Treasury, is indeed no more exhausted and impoverished Treasury, is indeed no more ready; pay-day put off; loan to be made, by most surprising. It is an evidence of the total destitution of the corrupt Whig leaders of common sense as well as common honesty. To give away with one is a species of management that does not address itself the money, must feel themselves humbugged; those favorably to the shrewd man. No intelligent individual which have refused to receive it, may feel proud that so manages his private affairs. Bankrupts, gamllers, they have the wisdom and the patriotism to keep out of

by denouncing this most corrupt and dishonest transac-tion. Let our Governments, both National and State, buy up all the old lands. Federalism intends that the be frugal in their expenditures and careful of their re- old lands shall be all bought up, at a dollar and a quarter sources. Let them not make lavish expenditures or an acre, before new lands are brought into market; introduce the corrupt system of bounties and gratuities, and when new lands do come in, the lords and mas If they will observe these few rules, they will not swell ters of the new States (their new lords and masters) up great national or State debts, those grinding curses will take care to have bidders on the ground to run up of a people - Hariford Times.

RESOLUTION Passed at the late session of the Legislature, on the

Distribution Act.

Whereas, the Congress of the U. S., has passed an lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," the object of which is to distribute among the several States and Territories and to the District of Columbia, the avails of the public lands; and whereas, the Federal C. ment is one of limited powers, without authority to dis tribute money to the States-and whereas Congress, while ordering the avails of the public lands, which have heretofore gone into the national treasury, as a common fund, has simultaneously commenced a permanent National Funded Debt-and whereas, in directing the money derived from the sales of the public lands to other purposes than the support of the Government, and legitimate national expenditures, is unwarranted by the Constitution-and Congress in bestowing

States, is thereby impairing the independence of the latter by causing a humiliating dependence on the Centhat each bore to the other-therefore

Dear Sir: I return you the Athens Gazette which the public lands, and to grant pre emption rights," be-you handed me last night, and will not withhold the ex-

tribution, Congress transcends its powers.

Resolved, That it is not only unconstitutional, but it would be unwise to make the States of this Union, dependent upon the Federal Government, or to clothe the latter with the power of dispensing pecuniary bounties to the State, thereby elevating the Central Government, which is the creature of the States, above the States which created it Resolved, That a frugal Government, which is eco-

nomical in its expenditures, and which shall abstain from all bounties, is best adapted to a Republican people; and the General Assembly, speaking in behalf of is calculated to involve the country in debt.

Resolved, That the Senators of this State in the Conimmediate and unconstitutional repeal of the appropriate the sales of the public lands, and to grant

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit copies of this preamble and these nation to raise the tomahawk again as soon as they can resolutions to the President of the U.S., and to the strike effectively. This conclusion is justified by their Governors of the several States, requesting them to acts at the extra session of Congress, and at the present lay the same before their respective Legislatures; and session. Knowing that the Compromise act would not

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

(From the Concord Patent, June 23.)

THE HAVEHTY MANDATE - It will be seen by reference to our account of the Legislative proceedings, the House of Representatives on Tuesday afternoon last adopted several resolutions in relation to to the letter below, from our Representative in Contheir territory for the choice of members of Congress. They passed a resolution, declining to district New the people, by the leading men of both parties in Congress, legislating more in reference to the interests of Hamp hire stands proudly foremost in resisting this

> Mr. Webster and Distribution .- Mr. Webster, in speech delivered some years ago, at Worcester, we beour own system of administering this great interest has hitherto been both safe and successful. Nothing under the Government has been better devised than our land system; and nothing thus far more beneficially

> And again, "The lands are well known to have been obtained by the U. S., either by grants from individual States or by treaties with foreign powers. In both cases and in all cases the grants and cessions were to the U.S. for the interest of the whole Union; and the grants from individual States contain express limitations ad conditions, binding up the land to the common use of all the States forever.

> From the following paragraph, it appears that Mr Webster was then in the abstract, not in favor of Mr. Clay's distribution scheme, though in fact he voted

Mr. Webster said: "I am free to confess, Sir, that I had hoped to see some unobjectionable way of dispos ing of this subject, with the observance of justice to ards all the States by the Government of the U. S itself, without a distribution through the intervention of the State Governments. Such way, however, I have not discovered. I therefore voted for the bill of the last session." - Petersburg Statesman.

(From Monday's Glabe.)
THE DISTRIBUTION ACT.
This cherished measure of Federal Whiggery has w arrived at a point to display a part of its fruit; and t is right for the people to pause and contemplate it, d see what manner of fruit it bears. The 1st of July is est at hand; and, by the terms of the act, a half year's ncome of the land revenue is payable to the States; at is to say, to the few of them who have not declined he miserable gift. First, what is the amount to be dis This we learn from the late debates in the enate-where the gress amount of the land sales for is its nightly study and its daily practice. the half year clapsed, was ascertained to be about \$400, From this, all the expenses of the land system and the per centums to the new States, are to be de-ducted, before the grand distribution of the golden prize can commence among the States. These are ascertained in Senate document No. 50, to be as follows: 1. Amount of expenses of surveying the public lands,

and of salaries and expenses of the offices of the surveyors general, as ascertained and estimated for the year 1841, \$205,752; of which take the one-half for \$101,371 the half year Amount of salaries and expenses of the

General Land Office for the year 1841, the sum of \$121,568; of which take half Amount of incidental expenses paid at the land offices, including salaries, commissions and allowances for the transportation of the public moneys for three ters of the year 1541, the sum of \$54,306; of which take two-thirds for the half

1. Amount of 5 per centum for roads and canais, by the compacts to the new States, on the gross amount of the sales,

\$237,755 This makes the sum of \$237,755 to be deducted from the \$400,000, before any distribution under the act commences, consequently, the gross sum (\$400,600) is reduced to \$162,245 before the division of the spoil commences. This seems small enough in all conscitiful repartition begins. The new States are entitiful repartition begins. The new States are the test of the disappointed—as, C., and the state of the grand division among all the family takes place; and this ten per cent. Slices off \$16,224 from the aforesaid \$162,245; leaving the universal grand aggretations, but of a very sound mind, and of great intentions, but of a very sound mind, and of great intentions, but of a very sound mind, and of great intentions. gate of \$150,000 to be then divided equally ain Columbia! containing a population of eighteen millions be the dividend by the head; and, as the division ought I do not believe we differ so much as to measures, if to be fairly made, and as there are no fractional parts of silver small enough to make it, we would suggest a new and profuse issue of small copper for the occasion; and-to avoid delay-that the branch mints be allowed to assist in coining the copper before the bill for their abolition is gagged through Congress.

This is the amount for distribution: \$150,000! Surely this mountain has been delivered of a mouse! But, small as it is-miserable, contemptible, ridiculous, and laughable as it is - it is still more than Federal Whig-gery is able to pay; and the doctrine of repudiation has The little tariff bill has postponed the payment-and that without asking the consent of the receiving States-until the 1st day of August; and boozled, and mystified! And why this postponement? For two most powerful reasons. In the first place, because the land money has been used up, and the Treasury has neither got it, nor is able to borrow it, to nake a present of it to the accepting States! In the next place, because the delivery of the dividend would expose its insign ficance, and produce a revulsion in the resolutions of the General Assembly on the Distri- the public mind, which would cover the authors of the

as well as common honesty. To give away with one hand, while actually begging with the other, without one dollar of surplus in the Treasury, and with insufficient income to meet the actual expenses of the Government. The States which have made provision for receiving and others sometimes resort to tricks like these, and the rid culous scrape. To the new States in which the life and character of the deceased. To speak now this bill which has been forced upon the country, against public lands lie, a fact is revealed which justifies all the the dictates of wisdom and patriotism, smells of its antic pations from this measure—that it was to change gambling origin. The man who could urge it, would play high at high brag, and swindle a friend by fraud. We are glad that our Legislature by a most decisive old States. This is proved by the fact, that no new lands and emphatic vote, has done henor to old Connecticut, have been brought into market since the distribution par-

be sold. These facts are now apparent; and let the new States attend to their rights in time. increased representation under the new census, and not a man should be elected to Congress who is at \$1 25 per acre, can only be met by doing as the peo-ple have already done-that is, refusing to buy them. That is a case in which the gag cannot apply land cannot be crammed into the months, and thrust down the throats of the people, by the gag rules of Fe-deralism! People cannot be found to buy up all the refuse land before they are allowed any more fresh land rederalism may think so, but it is a mistake. They had as well try to make a man cat up all the bones on his plate before he is allowed any more meat, as thus try

the common funds of the nation in bounties upon the THE GAG WITH A VENGEANCE - The twelve line tar if hill underwent an essential change in the Senate tral Covernment, and destroying the original relation The change was to strike out a proviso inserted by the at each bore to the other—therefore
Resolved, That this General Assembly and the peobution itself of the proceeds of the public lands, or th
November, 1838.

to make the people of the new States buy up all the re-fuse land before they are allowed any new.

I ple of the State of Connectical, disapprove of the act of Congress, entitled can act to appropriate the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights, "because the same is without authority from the Constitution, and is of injurious tendency.

Resolved, That the Federal Government possesses no authority to distribute money from the National Treasury to the States, and that in ordering such distribute money is nowed. e deliberative, the gag was at once applied by the Whigs, and the amendment adopted, without allowing a

single person to speak. THE TARRES - DISTRIBUTION .- In 1833, Federalism -Henry Clay being its great leader, as he is now-finding that one of its systems of taxation and fraud was tumbling to the ground, under the blows of Null fication on the one side, and the Democratic Administra-tion on the other, made terms with the former, for the purpose of saving that system from utter destruction, and passed what is called the Compromise act, gradually reducing the duties on imports to 20 per cent the people of Connecticut, protest against any system of dividing up the public treasure, or any measure that tion acceded; and a state of things approaching civil war was thus put an end to, by an act in which the faith of all parties were pledged, as solemnly as it could be without a change in the Constitution of the country.
It is now apparent that Federalism never intended to

keep its plighted faith; but entered into the arrangement for the same reason, and with the same object, that Indians sometimes make a treaty of peace-mere ly to escape present danger; and with a secret determiof the sentiments contained in Mr. Morris' letter, and also to each of our Senators and Representatives in yield revenue enough to meet the public expenses, at ture, and added greatly to the usual appropriations.

They passed an act giving to the States the revenue arising from the sales of the public lands; knowing that, at the compromise rates, the tariff would not produce sufficient revenue to meet the current expenses of the Government.

Here is another illustration of Federalism. Finding that it could not carry distribution when the direct consequence would be the violation of the compromise it admitted a provision that the distribution should cease whenever the duties should be raised over

20 per cent. It is now abundantly evident that Federalism intends either to abrogate that second compromise (involving the violation of the first) by a direct act, or to accomplish the same object by not acting at all-although t suspension of all the functions of the Government may be the consequence!

To defeat distribution, the duties must be actually raised above 20 per cent. The necessity for so raising them may be apparent and admitted; there may not be a dollar from customs in the treasury; the public creditors may be clamoring for payment, from one end of the Union to the other; the functions of the Government may be ceasing altogether; even war may be thundering on our coast and around our frontier; yet, f an act of Congress do not ACTUALLY PASS, inthe General Government; but it must all be handed over to the States! The proviso to the distribution bill was so framed as

to enable the Clay party to defeat the professed object, simply by doing nothing further. They now propose to continue the doties after the 30th June—when the compromise will have reduced them to twenty per cent. at a higher rate, and repeal the proviso of the Distribution bill in direct terms. If the President vetoes that, they will abuse him without measure, fold their without means, and still insist on the execution of the

money was absolutely necessary to meet the indispensable wants of the General Government. That the Spirits that at least this cup might pass away from me, proviso which secured his assent, was insidiously framed to entrap him, can now scarcely be doubted Such is Federalism. "Trick and trap," "heading" and hedging, sacrificing principles, consistency, good faith, the credit of the country, all that the

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS-2d Session. Monday, June 27.

IN SENATE.
On motion of Mr. EVANS the reading of the journal was dispensed with, when a message was received from the House announcing the death of the Hon Wm. S. Hastings, of Massachusetts. Whereupon-Mr. BATES addressed the Senate as follows: Mr.

President: As we advance in age, the notices of the death of those who have been of our acquaintance beto a chara of the most worthy most respected. -again of another. Mr. President, these events, although they cannot stop the progress of the hours upon the dial-plate, demand of us at least a pause parties in proportion as he became known to his assorbed the dial-plate, demand of us at least a pause parties in this Hall, and, so far as I have known or of our own sake merely—a pouse that we may do what we can in our affliction, by pause that we may do what we can in our affliction, by

twenty-six States, three Territories and one District of by those who knew him best. He was a native of the county of Worcester. For several years he was in the of souls! This will give to each soul, if fairly divided, Senate of Massachusetts. As a member of Congress, the sum of 15 18ths of a cent! that is to say, divide a cent he had the confidence of a most respectable constituenthis city and repaired to the Sulphur Springs in Vircy in the heart of the State; and well he deserved it. But, Sir, all that we have now left us is to lament the Mr. B. concluded by offering the following resolutions, which having been read, were unanimously

of Massachusetts

Resolved, That, in token of sincere and high respect

thirty days.

DEATH OF MR. SOUTHARD.

Mr. MILLER of New Jersey then rose and addressed the Senate as follows: Mr. President: I rise but to thus the States which had condescended to make provision for receiving their magnificent portions on the let day of July, find themselves humbugged, bam:

this Chamber, by communicating to the Senate the which I received this morning of the death of my colleague, the Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTH-ARD.

In the ten, at Fredericksburg, in Virginia.

It is, Mr. President, but one short month since our friend left that honorable seat now occupied by yourself. He parted from us somewhat broken in health

But, alas! a wise but mysterious Providence has ordered it otherwise. Death has disappointed our hopes, and our respected friend and colleague has passed forever from the scene of his usefulness-cut off from all the active associations of private and public life; and we are now called to mourn over the death of him whom it was our pleasure to honor while living.

After announcing this afflictive event, the feelings of by heart urge me to sit down and be still beneath the influences of the solemn associations which crowd around this mournful dispensation of Providence, leaving it to another and a more fit occasion to speak of the life and character of the deceased. To speak now virtues that he cultivated, and of the evalted talents which, for thirty years, he devoted to the service of his country, would be only to sharpen the grief and to deepen the calamity of this occasion. Mr. Southard was born on the 9th of June, 1787, at

Baskingridge, county of Somerset, in the State of New Jersey. Born and brought up under her free institutions, educated in her schools, and a graduate of her college, he was in principle and in feeling every inch a Jerseyman. Duly appreciating his worth, his native State called him early into her service.

A few years after he was admitted to the bar, and at the age of about twenty-six, he was placed upon the bench of our Supreme Court. After discharging the duties of that responsible office with distinguished ability for several years, he was, in the year 1821, first elected Senator in Congress. He then continued a member of this body until the 23d of November, 1823, when he resigned; and on the 9th day of December, of the same year, Mr. Monroe honored him with his confidence by placing him in the Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy, in which high office he continued during the whole term of Mr. Adams's administration.

His services in that department are fully known to the country and duly appreciated by the Navy, whose glory and interest he ever delighted to maintain and

Upon the retiring of Mr. Adams's Cabinet, on the 3d of March, 1829, Mr. Southard returned to his native State. She received him with open arms and with all the affection due to a worthy son, who had been ab sent for a time doing good service in the cause of our

common country.

After serving his State at home in the capacity

pile of the State of Connectical, disapprove of the set of payment of them, and to insert another provise instead of and new, after an official service, well and faithfully and proceeded in a body to the Senate chamber, to at will send 19, and els towns, with over 4000 each, will be followed from the State of Connectical, disapprove of the set of payment of them, and to insert another provise instead of the following fund the following former than the foll

- another sent is vacant - another voice is silenced by leath. Afflictive as this blow is to us and to the nation, it has fallen with tenfold severity upon that little de voted domestic circle which surrounded his bed and soothed, as far as human affection could soothe, the

I would not on this occasion obtrude within that sacred family circle but to sympathize and console; to llow of a dying father and husband. speak of these private virtues, those affections of the heart, which endeared him to his family and friends. To a mind of a high and commanding order-to talents which could grasp and comprehend all the affairs of a mighty nation-he united a simplicity of manner, an honesty of purpose, and a kindness of disposition, which never failed to surround him with many a trufriend in life, and left him without a single enemy in

Impressed while young, through the precepts and examples of pious parents, with the truths of our holy religion, their benign influences were never lost upon him amidst the exciting scenes through which he pass ed in manhood. Firmly convinced of the reality and importance of Christianity, he was, on all fit occasions, the bold and eloquent advocate and defender of order, morality, and religion; and we have reason to believe that the religion of his fathers, impressed upon his youthful mind, and cherished and matured in his riper years, did under the blessing of God, vouchsafe to him n death its hopes, its consolations, and its salvation. When Mr. Miller closed his remarks,

Mr. KING immediately rose and said that the melancholy event which had been announced with so much eloquence and so much feeling by the friend and colleague of the deceased, left him but little further to add -It had been his good fortune to have been for many years intimately acquainted with the distinguished in dividual now no more. He had known him in public and in private life, and could bear full testimony to his kindness of heart and amiableness of disposition, as well as to the uniform courtesy and ability with which he discharged the arduous duties confided to him by this distinguished and illustrious body.

He is gone, (said Mr. K.) and it now becomes our last melancholy duty to pay to his memory that tribute of respect so deservedly due. I therefore beg leave to submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, unanimously, That a committee be appointed to take order for superintending the funeral of the Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, which will take place to morrow at 12 o'clock; that the Senate will attend the same and that notice thereof be given to the House of Representatives. Resolved, unanimously, That the members of the Se-

nate, from a sincere desire of showing every mark of respect due to the memory of the Honorable SAMUEL L. of wearing crape on the left arm. Resolved, ununimously, That, as an additional mark

RD, the Senate now adjourn.

And the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Journal having been read—
Mr. ADAMS rose and addressed the Chair as folows: Mr. Speaker: In the course of twelve years of from and after the time of filing such declaration." public service in this Hall, it has been my fortune too arms, refuse to legislate further, leave the Treasury often to witness, with sympathizing sorrow, some member from one or another of the States of this Union two Houses were authorised to call the Assembly to-President Tyler will then have learnt too late, that "honesty is the best policy" in public as well private trembling heart, announce to this Assembly the departion of amnesty, it will be noticed, relates only to offences against the particular act indicated.—

life; and that it would have been much better, both for himself and his country if he had a respected of a respected of the resolution of amnesty. himself and his country, if he had vetoed the Distribu- and beloved colleague. It is always an impressive, a himself and his country, if he had vetted the District solemn, and affecting scene; and I have never beheld tion bill; knowing (as he must have done) that the land solemn, and affecting scene; and I have never beheld too bill; knowing (as he must have done) that the land solemn, and affecting scene; and I have never beheld too bill; knowing (as he must have done) that the land solemn, and affecting scene; and I have never beheld too bill; knowing (as he must have done) that the land solemn, and affecting scene; and I have never beheld too bill; knowing (as he must have done) that the land solemn, and affecting scene; and I have never beheld too bill; knowing (as he must have done) that the land solemn, and affecting scene; and I have never beheld too bill; knowing (as he must have done) that the land solemn, and affecting scene; and I have never beheld too bill; knowing (as he must have done) that the land solemn, and affecting scene; and I have never beheld too bill; knowing (as he must have done) that the land solemn, and affecting scene; and I have never beheld the land solemn, and affecting scene; and I have never beheld the land solemn and affecting scene; and I have never beheld the land solemn and affecting scene; and I have never beheld the land scene and th and that I might never be called, in the discharge of my duty, to perform so painful, so severe a task. has not so pleased the Great Disposer of Events. At the request of my colleagues on this floor, I am now patriot required to announce to this House the death of Wir. holds dear, to paltry electioneering and personal objects, LIAM Soder Hastings, late a member of this body from the ninth Congressional District of Mussachusetts, and to move the resolutions of respect for his tive part in favor of the Suffrage cause, is found in the memory on the part of this House usual on similar oc-In the month of September, 1837, at the first and

special session of the 25th Congress, Mr. Hastings first entered this Hall as the Representative of a portion of the people of Massachusetts. That he conti- that now will be required of us to suppress them. the confidence of his constituents has nued to enjoy been manifested by two successive re-elections to the same station. The same favor had been preceded by reiterated elections to both branches of the Legislature of the Commonwealth. It was a confidence in his tacome more and more frequent; and, give me leave to lents and interity, spreading and expanding in proporadd, more and more admonitory. During the present tion to the experience of his worthiness of the trust. session of Congress, the House of Representatives has announced to the Senate the death of no less than four ternal appearance destined to a long and useful career us have made public avowals of our determination upon the hand of Providence, and Mr. Tyler, in carrying of its members; and the Senate has been pained by the of public service, taking an active and efficient, though this subject; and all of us believe, that, under existing out the very principles enumerated above, vetoed the cherished of its own; and—it grieves me to think it and amidst all the conflicts, personal and political, of folly, for that body to attempt again to organize which we all so deeply lament, making friends of all Some of the papers think that there will be no che at | not obtrusive, part in the deliberations of this body;

pause that we may do what we can in our affliction, by respectful tokens of sympathy and regard, to mitigate the affliction of others, the relations and friends of the deceased.

Mr. Hastings, the subject of the message from the House, had been, from time to time, in ill health. A few weeks since, by the advice of his physician, he went to the springs in Virginia, in the hope that the ordinary course of human affairs, it would have been use of the water would afford him relief. His hope was called to perform for me the regard to most doubt that many of the Virginia Whigs who, in 1840, voted for Mr. Tyler, do now honestly sustain him to the General Assembly, reported a bill calling a content to the General Assembly, reported a bill calling use of the water would afford him relief. His hope was called to perform for me the melancholy office of afflictdisappointed—as, Sir, human hopesoften are. He died on Friday, the 17th. The news of his death was received last Saturday.

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The National Intelligencer congratulates the Whice. been gradually declining. During a large portion of and not over 6,000, three delegates; over 6,000, and not the present session of Congress, though faithfully here over 10,000, four delegates; over 10,000, and not over tegrity and worth; most respected and most esteemed at his post he has been disabled from giving his attendance at the daily meetings of this House; and, about one month since, as the ravages of the destroyer were enginia, in the faint hope of recovering by the effect of both parties, accounts of which fill the Providence pathose salubrious waters; but under the operation of im- pers. loss of him, and do the customary honors to his memory. medicable disease, on the 17th of this month, he sank

Mr. Hastings was never married. Both his parents that "there is no need of war or bloodshed—that a case have long since paid the debt of Nature. The dearest can be made up immediately for trial before the Supersontatives announcing the death of the Hon. Wir. rated by his decease; but he left a surviving brother, LIAM S. HASTINGS, a Representative from the State himself a man of the highest respectability, and now, sides, or let the General Assembly, now in session, pass or recently, a member of the Senate of the Common- an act repealing the obnoxious act passed last April-wealth; and he left multitudes of friends, in whose me- extend the right of suffrage as far as it was once before or recently, a member of the Senate of the Commonfor the memory of the deceased, the Senate and its offi- mories he will live while life remains with them, and I extended by the Convention which framed the rejected cers will wear crape upon the left arm, as mourning, for humbly hope and trust he will live forever in the blessedness of a better world.

tions:

Resolved, That this House has heard with deep sen-HASTINGS, a member of this House from the State of be acceded to by the people in the Northern section of Clay as their candidate for the Presidency, and my Massachusetts, which took place at the Red Sulphur the State. Springs, in the State of Virginia, Son the 17th instant. wearing crape on the left arm for thirty days.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and then

Tuesday, June 25, 1542.

IN SENATE.
FUNERAL OF THE HON. S. L. SOUTHARD. Agreeably to notice, the committee of arrangements, nall bearers, and mourners, attended at the late residence of the decased at 10 o'clock, A. M., to-day; a service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Tuston, chaplain to the Senate.

At 11 o'clock, A. M., the funeral moved from the Senate chamber, to the place of interment at the Congress burying ground, in the following order: The Chaplains of both Houses. Physicians who attended the deceased.

Committee of Arrangements: Mr. King, Mr. Woodbury, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Tallmadge, Mr. Evans. Mr. Henderson, Pall-bearers: Mr. Huntington, Mr Berrien,

Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Preston, Mr. Wright. Mr. Linn, The Family and friends of the deceased. The Senator and Representatives from the State of New Jersey, as monrners.

The Sergeant at arms of the Senate of the U. S.
The Senate of the U. S., preceded by the President pro tempore, and their Secretary. The Sergeant at arms of the House of Representatives. and Clerk.

The President of the U. S. The Heads of Departments. Chief Justice and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Diplomatic Corps Judges of the United States.

Officers of the Army and Navy.

Citizens and Strangers.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. A message was received from the Senate announce ing the death of the Honorable Samuel Southard, late a Senator of the U. S. from the State of New Jersey. and communicating the resolutions and arrangements for the funeral of the deceased adopted by that body.

was re-elected for the third and last time on the 15th November, 1838.

New Jersey and ADAMS. After the adoption of the adoption of the ausual resolutions, (of which, as well as of the addresses, a copy could not be obtained,) the House adjourned.

New Jersey and ADAMS. After the adoption of the adoption of the ausual resolutions, (of which, as well as of the addresses, will send 22. Six towns, with less than 2000, will send 22. Four towns, with less than 4000 each, will send 12. Four towns, with less than 4000 each, will send 12. Four towns, with less than 4000 each, will send 12.



RICHMOND, Va., FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1842.

RHODE ISLAND-Later Events A letter in the N. Y Express, dated at Providence,

Saturday, June 25th, says:
"No disturbance occurred last night. The latest accounts from Chepachet represent the force assembled there at about 700 armed men, with ten cannon and 400 without arms; more muskets are said to be on the way. -Dorr is said to have arrived there, at 2 o'clock this norning. The steamboat Massachusette brought up 170 men this morning, from Newport and Middleton. A company of about 50 men from Johnston, arrived

his morning, to get their muskets. A number of companies are ordered out at 3 o'clock, and it is believed that the whole force in the city will be under arms at that hour. It is not known whether they are ordered out for review, or for immediate service .presume the former. The Fourth Brigade of Militia will arrive this even-

ing."
Martial Law was declared by the General Assembly on the same day as follows: "STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE

PLANTATIONS.

In General Assembly, June Session, 1842.

AN ACT establishing Martial Law in this State. Be it enacted by the General Assembly as follows: SEC. 1. The State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, is hereby placed under Martial Law; and the same is declared to be in full force until otherwise

State.

True copy-witness, HENRY BOWEN Sec'y."

The following Resolution, offering amnesty to offend ers against the act, in relation to offenders against the sovereign power of the State, was laid on the table, with an order to print 100 copies:
"Resolved, That all such persons as have committed offences against the provisions of the act of March last, entitled "An Act in relation to offences against the sovereign power of this State," shall be exempted from lence." pains, penalties and punishments provided for

by said act, upon filing in the office of the Secretary of creasing the duties over 20 per cent, not a dollar of the Southard, the late President protempore thereof, will State, within ten days from the passage thereof, a decreasing the duties over 20 per cent, not a dollar of the purposes of go into mourning for him one month, by the usual mode claration in writing, by them subscribed in the presence of a subscribing witness, of their intention to bear true allegiance to this State, and to support the laws of this of respect for the memory of the Ilon. Samt. L. South- General Assembly, and shall distinctly therein renounce all allegiance to any pretended constitution or form of Government of this State: Provided, however, and this act of amnesty s upon the express condition, that the person or persons subscribing such declaration, remain true and faithful to his or their allegiance to this State,

The Assembly then adjourned to Monday, at 11 o'clock. 'The Governor or the presiding officers of the

We do not know what are the probabilities of its passage. Several families were leaving Providence. It was thought that the number of military by Saturday evening would muster in this city about 2500, with mus-

kets, pistols, and various other warlike instruments .-

They are composed of Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Laborers, &c., &c. The following communication signed by Dutee J. Pearce and others in Newport, who have taken an ac-

Newport Mercury:
"We were at the time opposed to the hostile move "We were at the time opposed to the hostile movements recently made in this State, and some of us labored hard to prevent them. We are now opposed to before the American People," &c., &c. Cabalistic! not now before the American People! We urged that they conevery movement of the kind, and are willing to do all stituted a large portion of the issues, which were in-

ing a Convention of the people of the State, meets in

most of its provisions our cordial approbation, and taken

as a whole will receive our support-we hope our polia monstrous Bank upon us? Are they not not striving to expunge the Compromise Act of '33—and fasten the tical friends will give it theirs. the People's Constitution long since relinquished all Protective Tariff upon the nation? idea of ever again taking our seats therein. Some of

In the descending line of the generations of men, Mr. | were referred the petitions for a constitution, extending | do not doubt that many of the Virginia Whigs who, in 15,000, five delegates; over 15,000, six delegates] is to vention is to assemble at Newport on the 2d Monday of September. This act may, probably, put an end to the warlike demonstrations, which are daily being made by

Mr. Dorr arrived at the encampment, at Chepachet,

without a struggle into the repose of the grave.

"By strangers honor'd and by strangers moure'd."

Mr. Hastings was never married. Both his parents

that "there is no need of war or bloodshed—that a case Constitution-and then order another Convention to be chosen, under such an extension, and that would satisfy Mr. ADAMS then submitted the following resolu- the people-but nothing short of this would. Th great objection to the Landholders' Constitution, was wear the name of States Rights party,) have nominated not the suffrage provisions—it was the great inequality their Congressional ticket, and put forth an Address in the Senatorial branch. Such inequality will never (in the florid style of Mr. Wilde,) nominating Heart sibility of the death of the Honorable WILLIAM SODEN in the Senatorial branch. Such inequality will never

"We are entirely opposed to violent measures. We Resolved, That the members of this House will tes believe from the bottom of our soul, that all the present tify their respect for the memory of the deceased by alarming dangers originated in the injudicious enactment of the Treason law, and the promises of John Ty-Resolved, That the Speaker inform the Governor of ler to aid in carrying it into effect by U. S. Troops. the State of Massachusetts that a vacancy in the re- Had it not been for this, the difficulties would have presentation of that State in this House has occurred been settled in peace long ago. But it is not too late by reason of the death of WM. S. HASTINGS.

been settled in peace long ago. But it is not too late yet. Let those who are for peace 'pursue the things' Lamar, and John Miller. Judge Colquitt declined a yet. that tend to peace.' For ourselves, we contend for nomination. The Athens Banner says, "a comm PRINCIPLE, but we mean to contend for it with the weapons of reason and moral power-and we therefore so- and a resolution adopted, recommending the hole lemnly enter a protest against the use of force by either of anti-Tariff meetings in the several counties. We The Providence Express (Suffrage) says:

"A conflict between the opposing forces would be awfully sanguinary. To prevent such tragic consequences, let both of these war-appointed bodies pause, which time the corpse was removed, in charge of the quences, let both of these war appointed bodies pause committee of arrangements, attended by the sergeant-at- and forbearance be called into exercise. For our own part, and we think we speak the sentiments of a very considerable portion of the Suffrage party, we adhere with undeviating firmness and sincerity to the cause of the people, the rightful source of all power, and that cause we intend to source of all power, and that cause we intend to source of all power, and that cause we intend to source of all power, and that cause we intend to source of all power, and that cause we intend to source of all power, and that cause we intend to source of all power, and that cause we intend to source of all power, and that cause we intend to source of all power, and that cause of the people, the rightful source of all power, and that cause of the people, the rightful source of all power, and that cause of the people, the rightful source of all power, and that cause of the people, the rightful source of all power, and that cause of the people, the rightful source of all power, and that cause of the people, the rightful source of all power, and that cause of the people, the rightful source of all power, and that cause of the people of arms of the Senate, to the Senate chamber, where divine part, and we think we speak the sentiments of a very we intend to promulgate, and by argument cause maintain, but we are not prepared at this time to see our streets drenched in blood, and our verdant fields strewed with the mangled bodies of kinsmen and neighbors untimely slain, when the legislative action of our opponents acknowledges an important principle for which we contend, and opens that gentleman. We concur cordially with the unique transportant principle for which we contend, and opens whole minute perspective of position in which he use To unsheath the sword under such circumstances, if justified by righ', would not be by expediency, and might subject the party to the charge of contending or a form rather than a substance. With these views, which are not intended to yield one particle Government are the source of all power, we hope thing-he merits the positive honor of asserting and that the armed force of the Suffrage party will be influenced by the voice of expediency and be moved by the threatened horrors of civil wer to suspend their warlike operations. The General Assembly The H. of Representatives, preceded by their Speaker would then shew their sincere regard for peace and fever of public excitement and a guarantee against majority in the H. of R. have decided to abandon the order by a repeal of all obnexious laws, enacted in a all punishments incurred.' P. S. Later accounts add, that the law calling a

delegates; and no town is to send over six.

which have a population each less than 2009, and will send twenty eight delegates. Fifteen towns, with an aggregate population of but 20,693, will choose thirty delegates; while Providence, with 23,172 population, will have but six delegates, so that one voter in these country towns will count equal to fire in Providence. "Add to these fifteen small towns six other towns, all but one having less than 3,000 population each, and these twenty one towns, with an aggregate population of but 36,910, will elect forty three delegates, a major rity of three in convention, leaving the other ten towns. with an aggregate population of 71,927, to choose but thirty seven delegates.

"The result is, that in the landholders' districts, 858 population choose a delegate, while in the manufactur. ing and suffrage districts, it requires 1,945 to send a de-

legate! The town of Smithfield, (in which are the villages of Chepachet and Woonsocket) with 9,534 population, will have but four delegates, while Jamestown, with 365, and Barrington, with 549, have two each. In Jamestown, 182 persons, send a delegate, while in Providence it takes 3,862 to send one delegate. "In the counties, the same equality is preserved by this ratio, as now exists under the charter. The land.

holders' counties of Newport, Bristol, and Washington, with a population of but 37,676, are to send forty one delegates, just a majority of the whole convention, while Providence and Kent, with a population of 7.161 are to send but thirty-nine delegates. Thus in 2 po-pulation of 108,837 in the whole territory, 37,000 which is less than one third, will have the power to give a Constitution to the other two-thirds, and establish a Legis. lature on the same minority bases, which is in about the same proportion of the lanholders now, who can vote, to the whole people who are entitled to vote -The fractions left unrepresented in the seven largest towns, are 17,539, equal to one-half of the whole num ber required in the three landholders' counties to elect a majority of the convention.
"It will be seen, therefore, that under color of giving

the people a chance to make a Constitution, the land holders have secured a majority of the delegates to the three counties which now have the power, and thus perpetuated the anti-Republican system of one-third ordered by the General Assembly, or suspended by Proclamation of his Excellency, the Governor of the people, they must expect to live in a condition of civil warfare, until they entirely conquer or banish from the territory every non-freeholder, or give them equal rights as men and citizens." We hope, notwithstanding, that the storm will be

allayed in Rhode Island by a friendly compromise. It is the interest of both parties to restore order and enjoy peace. We would say to the Chartists, "Give a fair representation in the Convention"—and we say to the Suffrage party, "Cultivate peace, and refrain from vio-

Whig Consistency

A friend has handed us the Address of the Whig Convention to the People of Virginia of February, 1800. We have culled a few short paragraphs, in order to show how, at that time, they tried to persuade the people of Virginia that their candidates were "Jefferso nian Republicans;" and now, after attaining power, they have thrown off the mask, and have attacked their own candidate for having practised upon some of those very principles for which they then lauded

of those very principles for which they then lauded him to the skies:

"Upon the Tariff and Internal Improvement, General Harrison cannot be worse than Mr. Van Buren, as we have shown you—a d as to the Bank, his unqualified declaration that it was unconstitutional is before you—and there is no reason to believe that he is in favor of a bank in any form, for he is assuredly opposed to a Government Bank. As far as we know or believe, fellow-citizens, General Harrison has but one opinion about the Bank, and that is against it."—"Of Mr. Tyler, we have said lattle, because it was not necessary to say much as to him. John Tyler is known to the Prople of Virginia as one of their best tried and not faithful sereants. If the man who has always been the advocate of Republican measures, and during nearly his whole life the representative of Republican people, needs vindication from the charge of Federalism, we feel satisfied that it will be made triumphantly by the Republicans of Virginia, whom he has along and so faithfully served, and to their protection we commit him, contident that in their hands he will sanction no wrong, and that they will say to him, "we iff done, thou good and faithful servant." Again-the same Address professes to defend Gen.

Harrison against the charge, "that he is not an ortho-dox politicism in his interpretation of the Federal Constitution"-and they say "the reveille is sung to the party who support the President, to the old chorus of Anti Bank, Anti-Tariff, Anti-Internal Improvement. Most of those who raise this cry know that the questions volved in the contest of 1840-and we predicted, that "The late act of the Legislature, providing for calling a Convention of the people of the State, meets in frightful dimensions. Has not the reality verified the prediction? Did they not call an Extra Session to pain

And, yet, too, when Gen. Harrison was called off by ces, it would be bad policy, if not the height Bank bills, these same Federal gentlemen denounce on Friday to meet at Providence on Saturday. The rified by their threats. They are caught in their own

> The National Intelligencer congratulates the Whigs, on the passage of the Little Tariff Bill, because it is "another measure for carrying on the administration of the Government" And yet it is a measure for clinch of the Government" ing the measure of Distribution-which takes from the Treasury the whole proceeds of the Public Landsand is another measure, we presume, for carrying on the administration of the Government! - It applauds the Whigs, for showing by this bill "their loyalty to the public interest, as distinguished from mere party inter est," when its Distribution feature is deeply dyed with party and factious purposes !- It says, that but for the constancy of the Whigs, "the Government would soon come to a dead stand '-- and yet no measure is so well calculated to bring it to a stand, as to strip it of this The cry of the N. Intelligencer is important resource. The cry of the N. Intelligencer is all humbug. If the Whigs were so anxious to release the Treasury, why did they not at once (weeks ago indeed) pass the provisional bill, without the Distribution tion feature? Then, the Treasury would have had both

> strings to its bow. The two Nominator Conventions have been held it Georgia. The Federal Convention, (who still presume to fying his political opinions, in order to disguise the

> own apostacy!
> The Democratic Convention assembled in the State House, at Milledgeville, a week after-viz. on 20th instant—and made choice of the able and vet able Thomas Spalding for their President. The Congressional ticket consists of Messrs. Cooper, Plant tee was appointed to prepare an address to the profiunderstand that the Convention adjourned, confident the election of the above ticket, by overwhelming in jorities. Their hopes will probably be realized, should the election be held."

> The Madisonian has just published the recent Mexgreat length, and occupies many more columns in the Madisonian than we are able to spare at the present moment. The firmness, ability, and tact, which Mr Ell.s has displayed throughout, in maintaining the rights of his country, reflect the highest honor upon that gentleman. We concur cordially with the Made whole minute perplexity of position in which he was people whom he represented. He has shown himselthroughout a truly American representative. He deserves not merely the negative credit of yielding nomaintaining the national dignity without stain or 6 minution." The Washington "Spectator" also past exhibited in his Correspondence, and the services be has rendered to his country.

The Mobile Register refers to the fact, that "the Wh? Compromise, against the strenuous opposition of the Southern members. Some of the Whig members Convention, did not have a conciliative effect—the suffrage party objecting, that the law retains in the apportionment of delegates the power where it now is, in the hands of a minority of one-third. The Boston Post of Monday gives the following explanation:

"Every town may send two delegates, with less than 3,000 population. Every town over three thousand and up to 6,000, may send three delegates. Over 6,000, up to 10,000, four delegates, and over that six delegates; and no town is to send over six. "By this basis the Convention will consist of 80 the restriction on distribution, and all of them voted Impressive addresses, suitable to the solemnity of the occasion, were delivered by Messrs. MAXWELL of New Jersey and ADAMS. After the adoption of the adoption

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From the National Intelligencer. THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

in the remembrance of our readers.]

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER. Washington, June 4, 1842.

Dear Sir: I return you the Athens Gazette which you handed me last night, and will not withhold the expression of my decided approval of the sentiments contained in Mr. Morris's letter to the editor. They are such as denote a patriotic heart and mind. With an embarrassed Treasury, consequent on a transition from a state of piethora to a condition approaching the oppositewith a broken up and disordered currency, arising from the bursting of those numberless bubbles which for years past have engaged in their chase the whole country-with the mechanical arts greatly prostrated, and industry suffering an extensive paralysis-with the greatest and most important ques tions now pending, both foreign and do. mestic, which at any preceding time have engaged the public functionariesis this a time for the spirit of faction to have exclusive sway, or for the country to be agitated by the question of who shall succeed to the Presidency three years hence? Personal abuse of myself has entered largely into the discussions in and out of Congress. This any man who may be in this office may be ready to expect; but I should be most ready to compromise with my bitter assailants in Congress by seeing conceded to them any portion they may choose of every day, for the display of their unsurpassed eloquence in abuse of me, if the residue of their time could be given to the public good! Is this great end to be sacrificed to gratify a small clique of mousing politicians, who think that their petty schemes of hatred or ambition are of more consequence than the consideration of measures designed for general

I intended, however, only to express my approval of the sentiments contain ed in Mr. Morris's letter, and I find myself betrayed into the above remarks. Accept assurances of my highest re-

JOHN TYLER.

JOSEPH GRAHAM, Esq.

There must be many persons who, as well as we, will have read this letter with surprise and concern, not less on account of its contents than of its apparently authorized publicity. The writ ing of the letter discloses an unhappy misapprehension by the President of the aims and ends of the People's Representatives, whilst the publication of it indi cates no desire to conceal the disgust and aversion in which he holds those bodies to which the Constitution and the People have confided the Legislative authority.

That there existed a reciprocal want of confidence between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government was well enough known before; but this letter is the first disclosure of the abode of such sentiments in the bosom of the Chief Magistrate as must be fatal to any thing like cordial co-operation on his part in the measures which the legislature may project, ei ther for the support of the Government, or for the reform of abuses which may appear to have crept into it. Whether resentment of supposed indignity; or merely personal antipathy, has prompted the excited tone of this letter, it is quite clear that the freme of mind which it exhibits is most unfavorable not only to a good understanding between the President and Congress, but also to the President's impartial discharge of his own duties. Fettered, cramped, contracted by prejudice, such as induces him to believe that "the spirit of faction" has "exclusive sway" in Congress, and that the public good is sacrificed to "petty schemes of hatred and ambition,"

Our object, however, in bringing this Letter to the notice of our readers is not merely to draw their attention to what must occur of itself to every one state of things. The fact is certain, imagine, is to influence the General Tuesday afternoon, appointed a Com wonders of nature that they have ceased

it is impossible that the mind of the Pre

sident should be in a state to enable

him to exercise an unbiassed judgment

upon the measures which it becomes

the duty of Gongress to submit to him.

own prejudice against them, is strong can enlarge their discounts. cept some half a dozen individuals, be- prevent the re charter of the banks. came corrupt and factious, and willing slaves to a clique of any sort.

of that confidence which, under ordina structive or conservative branch of "the ry circumstances, it is the duty of a Democracy." This is not unlikely to Patriot President to repose in the integ happen; but we do not count upon it .of the President, is manifest from the and, upon that issue, hangs their face pletely abused; and he labors under a de every body, and the evidence of which, pends upon the people themselves what contained in the letter before us, must give more pain to his real friends than to any of his supposed enemies.

For ourselves we are free to declare our belief that those who have imbued sures as they believed to be required by in every place? NEVER! the public good. Disdaining all petty considerations, instead of yielding to such-overcoming such obstacles as no Congress has ever before had to encoun ter, the Whig majorities in the two Houses have by their main strength passed all the measures necessary to carry on the Government, and are now most assiduously engaged, in the face of the most discouraging circumstances, in endeavoring to establish a permanent revenue. Nor will their courage be damped, or their labors slackened, even by the evidence which this letter affords of the unfriendly and disrespectful sentiments entertained by the Executive towards them. They will go on, regardless of the Executive frown, to discharge their duty, and pass those measures without which the Executive would soon be without power, and the Government itself become a nonentity

That much remains yet undone by Congress-that much more may be done, and indeed that it will be done, for the great interests of the nation, we entertain no doubt. That all will not Fuquirer. be done that even in our opinion ought to be, we think it is highly probable. We should be happy were it otherwise, But shall we on that account denounce Congress as being exclusively swayed by a spirit of faction, or as sacrificing the good of the country to petty schemes of hatred or ambition? Common charity, not to speak of Christian duty, for bids such harsh and illiberal construc-

From the Cincinnati Chronicle. THE TIMES-WHAT CAN BE DONE?

The question of "what can the Legis ature do at the extra session?" and all these preparations for? Why is bout twenty men. We have also seen a when will the times be better? are so of this constant commotion kept up? Why gentleman who came on in the boat with ten asked of us in the streets, that we are are military companies banded to act him, and to whom Mr. Dorr was pointed rous and mysterious operations of No- choral, which usually concludes the convinced the subject of the currency is against the government? Why are out. The gentleman did not know Mr. now uppermost in the minds of the bo meetings held for military exercise? - Dorr. We think there is no doubt of all miracles; and yet you don't or wou't Lord!" (Nun danket alle, Gott!) Ady of the people. In truth, sorry are Why are cannon stolen? Why do the the fact of his arrival. It was reported or can't. When you first beheld them, nother moment a crash-bells and muwe to say, that if there are any prophets insurgents refuse to surrender the arms that he proceeded at once to Chepatchet, you were too young to inquire philosophi sician were buried to the same firy of evil among us, their predictions are of the State, yet illegally in their pos- but of the truth of this, we are not able ically into their ways and wherefores - grave. The bell player stood before fully realized. The people are literal- session? One reason of all this may be to speak positively. His arrival cor. You were no more capable of being as- his God!" ly without a currency, and of course, a disposition to keep up an organization responds with the current rumor that tonished at any thing you saw, then a experience all the long train of evil cir without any definite object, but ready to has been affoat several days, that he barrel of pork in the cellar can be frightcumstances which follow from that take advantage of any favorable turn would make his appearance here on ened at the cry of fire in the kitchen .disastrous fact. We shall not speak that the tide of affairs may take; but an Thursday." of the causes which have produced this other and more important object, we The Legislature of Rhode Island, on come so familiar with the mysteries and

who reads it, but, if we can, to turn it to the inquiry, how is it to be changed for Assembly, now in session, not to over- mittee of two from each county, on the to be matters of surprise and curiosity; putation upon the former that they are now. For example, the Franklin Bank of a new constitution or have been actuated exclusively, in charter, in this city with a number of The leaders know very well the disthe discharge of their public duties, by others, expires in seven months. The position which exists on the part of the

cinnati Republican of the 13th June, be convinced until we have better evi- money to others, only on condition of judgment and feeling alike call them. and extensively copied, belongs to the dence of the fact than mere assertion security, if not for his capital, certainly history of the times; and we therefore from any quarter. Much less is it true, for any thing beyond it. We are in preparing the minds of their followers transfer it to our columns. [The letter or susceptible of belief by any candid formed that the stockholders, at least to be dissatisfied with the action of the of the Hon. Calvary Morris, to which it man, that the body of noble Whigs, the more prodent part of them, will not General Assembly, whatever it may be, refers, having been copied into this who came into Congress upon the same keep their money in banks, if they are is more than evident. They say that paper on the 9th ult., must be still fresh tide of popular feeling which bore the to be individually liable. If this be true, what they are pleased to term the "Al President himself into his place, all, ex- then that principle insisted upon, will gerine law," must be repealed, and pro-

power as a friend and associate. This gency of a decided and open rupture was best to be effected by institling into between the members of the Legislahis mind distrust and dislike, in the place | ture, who respectively belong to the de rity and purity of the co ordinate In the event of a full and complete tri branches of the Government. That by umph of the Whig party in the autumn, such arts designing men have but too they will feel willing to take the responwell succeeded in poisoning the mind sibility to re-chartering the bankstone of his Letter. His mind is com- If the Democracy retain the ascendency, the banks will be left to their lusion concerning the motives of Con- tender mercies, and the Whies will feel

EROM RHODE ISLAND.

We failed to receive the Providence Journal of Tuesday, nor did any handbill from the office of that paper reach us, as seems to have been the case with some of our city contemporaries. We yesterday morning, however, received it with the Journal of Wednesday, and an extra issued in the afternoon. It will be seen by the extracts which we make, that Dorr and his mirmydons are actually on the point of repeating their treason. He is at this time at Norwich. Ct. with a body of Butt Enders, as we see by the Norwich Courier of yesterday morning. The preparations for rebellion seem to be general, or at least extensive, throughout the State. We trust the well disposed citizens of Rhode Island will make thorough work this time. That company of U. S. Flying Articlery at Newport, will not be called for the Butt Enders -N. Y. Cour. & Extraordinary movements have taken

place within a few days, amongst the adherents of Dorr. In addition to the meetings which have been for some time held in this city and other places. military companies have been formed still stronger indications of trouble. At horses and six field pieces.

better account. Does not its appearance the better? In our opinion, the Legis- awe that body-they have tried that subject of Suffrage and the carl of a Con and Salan might as well undertake to in print impose it upon us as a duty, in lature can do but one thing, with any game to their satisfaction - but to arouse vention. The following gentlemen com pick the lock of the door of beaven with justice to the Whigs in Congress, and to prospect of success. That is, to enable its indignation, and by their appear- pose the Committee; the President himself, (if it be possible the Bank capital now in the State, to be ance of insurrection to prevent it from to disabuse his mind.) to repel the im- practically operative, which it is not taking any measure for the formation Randall. Updike, Potter, Whipple, Rem

factious hostility to him? That there Commercial Bank charter expires in one General Assembly to equalize the repremay be individuals in Congress, whose year and seven months. It is plain that sentation and to extend the suffrage; prejudice against the President, like his they must be re chartered before they and they know too, that the attainment, by peaceable means, of these most deenough to bias their judgment in cases We shall enter into no inquiry, when strable objects, will be political death to where the President is concerned, we ther we can do without banks or not, them. They wish, therefore, while shall not undertake to deny, though, so If the community are willing to try that they are urging the General Assembly far as our personal knowledge is con- experiment, we, as a part of it, are wil- to do something, and are hypocritically cerned, we might do so conscientiously. ling they should. It is plain, however, professing a willingness to wait for le-But that there is a single individual to our minds, that a large majority of the gislative action, at the same time to among the Whigs in Congress who is people are not prepared for that result. prevent any thing from being done, The following Letter, from the Pre- so bigotted, or so excited by the occur- If, then, they are to continue some sys and then to plead this want of action as side at of the United States to a gentle- rences of the last year, as to be govern- tem of banking, one thing is plain, that a reason for new movements of violence

man of Cincinnati connected with the ed in his votes upon public measures ex- the charter of the banks must be such and commotion. We trust the General go forth. There is no flurry or bustle; press of that city, but at the time on a clusively by the consideration of how as the capitalist is willing to accept. It Assembly will be imposed upon by no visit to the seat of the General Govern. President Tyler will be affected by takes two to make a bargain. The mo- such conning, but will go right on to the ment, having been published in the Cin them, we do not believe, and never shall nied man will commit the charge of his performance of that duty to which their That the leaders of the party are

tection gurranteed to all those who The difference between the two sec- have violated it. They know very tions of the Democratic party on this well that the General Assembly will do That there has existed a deliberate subject, seems to be this: The States no such thing; and they know too, that design to play upon the President's sen man division insist upon individual lia- were it possible for such an act of folly sibilities-to produce an impression up bility to such an exient, as renders the to be committed, it would avail nothon his mind that there was a conspiracy acceptance of a charter impossible, and ing. for every man who has been ar- kabty well - having been recently visited among the Whigs to shape the legisla- thus makes the winding up of all the rested under that act is guilty at comtion of Congress so as to obstruct his banks certain. The Humer division mon law, and might be proceeded a says the crops in Eastern Texas are wishes - has been long apparent. This modify the principle in such a manner gainst under pre-existing statutes That much better than those West of the is one of the arts by which interested as they think will compromise the mat- law was passed rather as an explanatospeculators in politics have sought to ter with the capitalist. In the hands of ry act, than as an entirely new provimake the Presidential power and petro either of them, the re charter of the sion. There is no reason why the men nage subservient to their own ends .- banks upon such terms, seems, to say who have violated it should be screen-For them everything was accomplished the least, extremely doubtful. At the ed, which will not apply with equal if they could separate the President extra session, there will nothing on this force to any other violators of law .from those with whom he came into subject be done; except in the conting They knew perfectly well what they of Thursday last. were about; they knew the law; they knew the penalty; they choose to incur it themselves, and to draw comparatively innocent men into the same difficulty. They must take the conse-

One of the men engaged in the atbeen arrested, on a warrant issued by Justice Magoun, of Warren. The Shetherby, was arrested and committed -He will be taken to Warren for examigress, the extent of which must surprise relieved from all responsibility. It de nation The officers are on the track of others, and there is a fair prospect that a number of them may be taken, But, when the Legislature has acted sithough several are believed to have favorably upon this point, what will hap, fled As near as can be ascertained, pen? Can banks maintain their credit the expedition consisted of 40 or 50 any better in 1843, than in 1837? - men; they appeared to have come by the President with the opinions which Have they any omnipotent control over different routes. After breaking open he expresses of Congress have been un. the course of trade? Can they issue, as the engine house, and the house in which just to Congress and unkind if not before, three to one, and not run the the hearse is kept, they broke open an treacherous to him. Never have we risk of suspension? Can they regulate adjoining barn, next to which is the seen a more laborious Congress, or one exchanges of twenty six States? Can building that contains the guns A more bent upon the pursuit of such mea. they make a national currency, good guard of eight men, with loaded mus- turing miracies among men has passed

> has been strengthened. fulfil their duty.

fices, the natural inquiry is, what are from New York, accompanied with a-

ington, Binke and Bosworth. -:0:0

From the N. O Bulletin of June 14. FROM TEXAS.

The steamship Neptune, Capt. Rollins. which arrived yesterday in 36 hours from Galveston, brings the papers of Saurday. Ex President Lamar and Hon. B B. Bee, were passengers in the Neptune

The Houstonian says the accounts from different parts of the country give assurance that the people are preparing with energy for the expected campaign, and await with impatience the order to no more flaring "war talks,"-for the people are too actively, busily and deternanedly intent upon preparation to care for or listen to them. The citizens of the Brazos are ready and willing; and the following extract of a letter from Fayette county, will exhibit the spirit of the people in that quarter:

"The people up here are waiting with impatience for Gen. Houston's contemplated movement against Mexico. Our rifles and horses are ready-let orders come and we are off for the Rio Grande 1

The Civilian of Saturday save:- We learn from private letters that the cross on the Upper Brazos are still highly promising-or, rather, have done remarwith plentiful rains. The Telegraph Trinity, having been visited by plentiful rains some three weeks since.

Isane N. Moreland, Chief Justice of Harris county, and Commander of the Artiflery Company at the battle of San Jacinto, died at Houston on the morning

Our last advices from the interior give little that is of interest. Every part of the country is in the enjoyment of peace and quiet, except the old Mexican frontier town of Bexar, where the people seem to suffer some annoyance from our own volunteers, who are continually gotempt to seize the Warren guns, has ing and coming, as well as apprehensions of robbers from beyond the border.

We regret that our government has riff of Bristol county came up with it not the means of permanently supportyesterday, the man whose name is We- a strong and well disciplined military lorce at this point.

The Hon. John Scott, Recorder in Huson, died on the 4th instant. Judge S. was formerly from North Carolina.

From the N. Y. Sunday Mercury. SHORT PATENT SERMONS.

These words, by Wm. Cowner, Esq. will form the subject of my present dis course:

But seen so often all is miracle in vain." MY HEARERS: The age for manufackets, protected them. Owing to the forever away. No such thing as a mira storm, and to the little difficulty expe- cle will ever again be wrought by mortal rienced in getting into the buildings hand, head or heart, unless I should which were broken open, the noise was happen to succeed in working a moral not heard by the guard. Whether the reformation among the great corrupt assailants ascertained that the guns mass of mankind as it stands, or rather were protected and thought it not best as it is thrown together at the present to attack them, or whether the alarm day-and that would be a miracle indeed. was communicated by the express from But, my friends, God is working miracles Providence, before they had an oppor- continually before your eyes; and yet tunity to try the door, is not known .- when told of the fact, you stick your Parties of men were posted on all the hands in your breeches-gawk round avenues leading from the village, as with anxious curiosity for awhile, and soon as possible; but in the darkness don't find any thing to wonder at, after and confusion all escaped. The pun ali! Look at the sun, the stars, the ishment for this offence is imprisonment | heavens, the earth, the ocean, the trees, | BURGH. - The able and eloquent foreign in the penitentiary for not less than the plants, and the animal creation; - correspondent of the New World closes two, nor more than ten years. Since they are all miracles. The sun which an interesting account of the recent con-Saturday night, the guard over the guns shines upon us now, is the same bright flagration at Hamburgh with this incichap that rose in the year one, a little dent; Some people are apprehensive that after day break, and commenced spilling the absence of the Governor may leave its glory all over the hap of infant crea the city without any officer authorized tion. Is it not a miracle, my friends, and portmanteaus in the streets and "on to bring the military in aid of the civil how it still retains its precise warmth the wall," some of them offering from fifupon, we hope, but when its services authority, should necessity unhappily and brightness? There it has hung in ty to one hundred marcs to have them are required, there will be tough times require it. The mayor is fully author the heavens ever since Time was a baby, carried to the steamboat, but were reized to call upon the military and to di- exposed to all kinds of weather, and not jused. One anecdote I must yet mention rect them to fire, if necessary, within a speck of rust has gathered upon its to you before I am done. Its savors a the limits of the city, and the sheriff is surface, and neither has its effulgence little of the romantic, though in itself it clothed with the same authority without been marred in the least! That same is but a triffing incident: You all know those limits. It is unnecessary to add, round moon, by whose silvery light Adam that in most of the German and Belgian that both of these officers are ready to courted Eventmong the roses of Paradise, towns, the church steeples are provided now lights upon the bower of love for with musical bells, which play once or The steamboat Providence arrived 1842 as beautiful as it did when it first twice a day, generally at 12 o'clock, and here yesterday morning from New York borrowed a small capital of the sun to in the evening. The church at St. to Warren, and an unsuccessful attempt via Newport, where she landed a com- commence business upon. That's anoth Nicholas, too, was provided with such a made to take the guns of the Artillery pany of United States Flying Artillery, er miracle. You shinning stars, that set of musical bells, & the bell player, an Company. In Woonsocket, there are consisting of eighty men, with forty seem like spangles scattered from the old gray haired man of 70, was either diadems of angles, still keep as bright too infirm, or unwilling to quit the stony this time, when nearly all the leading "We have seen a letter dated Nor- as buttons, notwithstanding thousands castle from which he had been for years men profess to be opposed to forzible wich, Wednesday norning, which states and thousands of years have passed away calmy watching the tide of men below. measures, and when most of them have that Thomas W. Dorr had arrived in since the first celestial glow-worms be- No one thought of the poor guardian of publicly resigned their treasonable of that city in the steamboat New Haven, gan to diuminate the dark plain of the house God, until, as the steeple was heavea.

The truth is, my friends, you have be-

a board nail, as for me to try to open Mesers Cranston, Durfee, Clarke, your hearts to a sense of the sublime and miraculous. But look at the process of vegetation, see how nature, unseen and mysteriously, scrapes matter together to build a tree, form a shrub, or fashion a plant!-how precisely she shapes every leaf!- how beautifully she paints every season of the year!-how artistically she manages the delicate shades that belong to the green grave!-but where does she get her colors? The everlasting sun is her pelatte, and the finger of God is her pencil; but further than this we are as ignorant as an island of penguins .-Then see, too, how with invisible hands she weaves garlands for the trees and shrubb-ry, and covers the most dirty and desolate places with the loveliest of tsuit on le timbe tach smossold-smossold imitation by moral skill or ingenuity. A miracle, indeed! as the liar said, when he told the truth by accident,

My hearers - what are the tides that appear to be tied to the apron strings of Luna, and are bound to obey her bidding, but miracles on the most extensive scale? What is material magnetism, but a miracle !-- what causes the needle to be attracted by the load-stone? These are mysteries which no man solve, and never will. There may be an attraction between mind and mind, as well as between matter and matter, for aught I know; and it were loolishness in me to deny or disbelieve it merely because I cannot comprehend it- for the simple resson that here are a thousand other miracles daily wrought before our eyes in which we never should have believed had we not beheld them to our satisfaction. My friends, man is an astonishing miracle,-He knows not how it is, that while walking, his locomotives are keptfin operation intuitively, as it were, while his mind is otherwise employed. He cannot understand how his loquacious powers are exercised in obedience to volition; and he knows no more how the eggs of his ideas are hatched from the ovary of his brain than a tadpole can tell why his tail drops off when the legs of the frog are fully developed. The complicated machinery of the mind is beyond mortal comprehension. Man knows that he knows considerable; but he knows not by what means he knows so much as he knows. He knows not what agent it is that keeps the main wheel of thought revolving. It is neither steam, water nor hre; and, if it be magnetism, that magnettem is a mystery, and that mystery too impenetrable to be pierced by the

bodkin of human philosophy. My dear friends-all we hehold, as my text says is a miracle, but seen so often all is miracle in vain. Nothing is a miracle to you. You see some most astonishing feats continually being performed on every side, and you don't even give a look of surprise; that seem to think that every operation of nature which you cannot comprehend is simply owing to a way it has, and continues to operate because it can't help it! You are ignorant, my friends, and need instruction .-Meditate seriously upon every miracle wrought by the Omnipotent, and you will become wiser-if you grow wiser, you will grow better-and in order to be bet ter, you must purge the inner man of any quantity of vain conceit, venality, rascality, batred, jealousy, and revenge, by swallowing daily the genuine pills of good moral precept, and exercise your piety by a gentle practice at least. So Dow, JR.

AN INCIDENT AT THE FIRE IN HAM-

"The inmates of these hotels were nearly all found sitting on their trunks wrapped in fire, and the firm walls that My dear friends-if you will but look, had stood for ages began to shake, the reflect and philosophize upon the wond- bells sounded the well known German ture, you cannot help pronouncing them Protestant service, "Now thank ye

> The Indiana Banks resumed specie payments on the 15th June. The Cincionati Gezette of the 18th, says that they have met the demands upon them for com for several days.

riff Bill.

Mr. Cushing moved that the House message of the President of the United States this day received.

as follows:

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1842. To the House of Representatives:

Liteturn the bill which originated in the House of Representatives, entitled "An act to extend for a limited period the present laws for laying and collect ing duties on imports," with the follow ing objections:

the alleged necessity of establishing, by lations for assessing the duties to be le vied on imports, after the 30th June. before the 1st of August there be no gerly sought after and taken up by captfurther legislation upon the subject, the talists, and speedily reimbursed by a laws for laying and collecting duries country destined, as they hoped, soon to shall be the same as though this act had enjoy an overflowing prosperity. The not been passed." In other words, that very terms of the loan, making it rethe act of 1833, imperfect as it is con deemable in three years, demonstrate sidered, shall in that case continue to be, this beyond all cavil, and to be executed, under such rules and regulations as previous statutes had the possibility of the present real state prescribed, or had enabled the Execu- of things, when a nation that has paid tive Department to prescribe for that off her whole debt since the last peace the Union in 1821, about fifteen years

sed to deny that additional legislation the infancy of their development, should upon the subject is very desirable; on be compelled to higgle in the money the contrary, the necessity as well as market for a paltry sum, not equal to difficulties of establishing uniformity in one year's revenue upon her economic the appraisements to be made in con- cal system? If the distribution law is to formity with the true intention of that be indefinitely suspended, according not act was brought to the notice of Con- only to its own terms, but by universal gress in my message to Congress at the consent, in the case of war, wherein are opening of its present session. But, the actual exigencies of the country, or however sensible I may be of the em the moral obligation to provide for them, barrassments to which the Executive. in the absence of all aid from the superior wisdom of the Legislature, will be liable, in the enforcement of the existing laws, I have not, with the sincerest wish to acquiesce in its expressed will, been able to persuade myself that the exigency of the occasion is so great as to justify me in signing the bill in question, with my present views of its character and effects. The existing laws, as I am advised, are sufficient to authorize and enable the collecting officers, under the directions of the Secretary of the Trea

sury, to lavy the duties imposed by the act of 1883. That act was passed under peculiar circumstances, to which it is not neceswary that I should do more than barely allude. Whatever may be, in theory, ways flows from timely, wise, and mod aguations which preceded it. This sa ernment." It is therefore in the power ly. of Congress to lay puties as high as its discretion may dictate, for the necessa of the proceeds of the public lands is, by another term of six years, three of ry uses of the Government, without in- existing laws, to be made on the 1st day which are yet unexpired. On the temfringing upon the objects of the act of of July, 1842, notwithstanding there has porary retirement of the Vice President 1833 I do not doubt that the exigen been an imposition of duties on imports of the United State from the Presidency cies of the Government do require an exceeding 20 per cent, up to that day, of the Senate, Mr. Southard, was, by increase of the tariff of duties above 20 and directs it to be made on the 1st of favor of his peers, chosen to preside per cent ; and I as little doubt that Con August next. It seems to me very clear over their deliberations, and, by the gress may, above as well as below that that this conclusion is equally errone- subsequent removal of the Vice Presirate, so discriminate as to give inciden tal protection to manufacturing indus from the Treasury a fund sacredly Senate continued to be occupied by Mr. try-thus to make the burdens which it is compelled to impose upon the Peop'e, for the purposes of Government, duty above 20 per cent being found ne til the expiration of the present Prestproductive of a double benefit. This cessary for an economical administra- dential termmost of the reasonable opponents of protective duties seem willing to concede; and, if we may judge from the manifestations of public opinion in all sporters, this is all that the manufacturing interests really require. I am happy in the persuasion that this double object can be most easily and effectually accomplished at the present juncture, without any departure from the stirit and principle of the statute in question The manufacturing classes have now an opportunity, which may never occur some, of permanently identifying their interests with those of the whole country, and making them, in the highest sense of the term, a national concern. The moment is propitious to the interests of the whole country, in the intro duction of harmony among all its parts and all its several interests. The same rate of imposts, and no more, as will

surely reesishish the public credit,

will secure to the manufacturer all the

protection he ought to desire, with every

prospect of permanence and stability

can hold out to him.

But of this universal acquiescence, now proceed to the consideration of the many other benefits that will certainly repeat to the House my entire willing- ship a stability firm as the foundations Objection was made by Mr. Andrews, of the sales of the public lands as an in in its wisdom it may judge necessary dow, to his rising and afflicted family, of Kentucky, but not being persisted dispensable condition. This measure and proper to re establish the credit of to his respected and distinguished bro. The message was read by the Clerk, number, if not a great majority of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands but those from the world where sin and It suspends, in other words, abrogates for any reason whatever, be raised as condition of our country calls for such cently journeyed through the United for the time, the provision of the act of hove 20 per cent. Nothing can be legislation, and it will afford me the States. It serves to renew in the mind, 1833, commonly called the "compromise more clear, express, or imperative, than most sincere pleasure to co operate in along with the revered memory of the set." The only ground on which this this language. It is in vain to allege it. departure from the solemn adjustment that a deficit in the Treasury was of a great and agitating question seems known to exist, and that means were to have been regarded as expedient is, taken to supply this deficit by loan when the act was passed. It is true that a legislative enactments, rules and regulloan was authorized at the same session during which the distribution law was passed; but the most songuine of the according to the home valuation; and triends of the two measures entertained yet the bill expressly provides that "if no doubt but that the loan would be ea-

Who at the time forsaw or imagined, purpose, leaving the supposed chasm in while atl the other-great Powers have the revenue laws just as it was before. been increasing theirs, and whose re-I am certainly far from being dispo- sources, already so great, are yet but in they could be, were we actually involved in war? It appears to me to be the indispensable duty of all concerned in the administration of public offairs to and so perilous should not last a moment longer than is absolutely unavoidable Much less excusable should we be in parting with any portion of our available means, at least until the demands of the Treasury are fully supplied But, besides the urgency of such considera tions, the fact is undeniable that the

of the act itself. separable, is severed by the bill presented to me. The bill violates the princillet of honor which, at the hour of his de Within one little month of his inauguraits character, I have always regarded it ple of the acts of 1833 & September, cease, encircled his dying head. In tion as chief magistrate, he died, amidst as importing the highest moral obliga- 1841, by suspending the first & render. December, 1823, he became, by the flush of national enthusiasm and the tion. It has now existed for nice years, ing, for a time, the last inoperative Du pointment of President Monroe, sanc- full tide of national joy. The eagle had unchanged in any essential particular, ties above 20 per cent. are proposed to bioned by the unanimous advice and con sourced "to die at the sun." with as general acquiescence, it is be- be levied, and yet the provise in the dis. sent of the Senate, my colleague as a H their be such a thing as the reaction Mr. Morrison, of Monroeville, Jefferson lieved, of the whole country, as that tribution act is disregarded. The pro- member of the Cabinet of that illustrious of a cherished and disappointed hope country has over manifested for any of cools of the sales are to be distributed patriot and statesman. At the termina the renewal of a fixed intent accidentally her wisely established institutions It on the 1st of August; so that, while the tion of his administration, Mr. Southard b filed, if misfortunes may teach wisdom; has ensured to it the repose which all duties proposed to be enacted exceed 20 at my carnest solicitation, consented to if patience long tried may give energy to erate counsels - a repose the more tion to the States is permitted to take Department, which he continued to ad- worthsty inflicted, rouse exertion-then striking because of the long and angry place. To abandon the principle for a minister, to my unmingled satisfaction, may it be believed that the revolulutary law proclaims in express terms, abandonment. If such is not meant, cession of my successor to the Press- perverted, will yet go on, to resume its the principle which, while it led to the why postpone at all? Why not let the dency, when he voluntarily retired from destined course, and to accomplish its abandonment of a scheme of indirect distribution take place on the 1st of Ju it. taxation founded on a false basis, and ly, if the law so directs? (which, how The confidence of his countrymen ne pushed to dangerous excess, justifies any ever, is regarded as questionable) But ver forsook him. He had scarcely reenlargement of duties that may be call- why not have limited the provision to turned to his home when he was aped for by the real exigencies of the pub- that effect? Is it for the accommodation pointed by the Legislature of his native Aid service. It provides "that duties of the Treasury? I see no reason to State her Attorney General, then her shall be laid for the purpose of raising believe that the Treasury will be in Governor and Chancellor; and, while such revenue as may be necessary to an better condition to meet the payment on occupping that office, was again transeconomical administration of the Gov- the 1st of August than on the 1st of Ju- terred to the Senate of the U States.

tion of the Government.

The bill under consideration is design thus a temporary measure, passed mere of the Senate; in which, had the undisly for the convenience of Congress, is cerning shaft of death pierced another made to affect the vital principle of an bosom instead of his own, it would have ded for the whole period of a tempora ment the chief ruler of the land. Earth ry law, why not for the whole period of ly honors and powers, for him, are de Lebanon Star. a permanent law? In fact, a doubt may posited in that tomb to which we are legal rules, whether the condition, hav. During the period of six years, while as ever after satisfied and gone. With | became of daily occurrence, intimate,

terpretation.

and the harmony and confidence and the imposed on me by the Constitution, I all the duties of tife, gave to his friendresult from it. I regard the suspension ness to co-operate in all financial mea- of the earth. of the law for distributing the proceeds sures, constitutional and proper, which To his bereaved and disconsolate wiis, in my judgment, called for by a large the Government. It believe that the thers, what consolations can we offer people of the United States; by the state being restored to the Treasury, or, more sorrow are unknown. And as for me in FRIDAY :::::::::::JULY S, 1842. of the public credit and finances; by the properly speaking, the provise of the the anguish of my soul, I can only draw, critical posture of our various foreign act of September, 1841, being permit- from the same source, the Christian relations; and, above all, by that most ted to remain in full force, a tariff of du- hope that he has preceded me for a few sacred of all duties, public faith. The ties may easily be adjusted, which, while days to a world where we shall again act of September last, which provides it will yield a revenue sufficient to meet to part no more! for the distribution, complex it insepara, maintain the Government in vigor, by bly with the condition that it shall cease restoring its credit, will afford ample -first, in case of war; second, as soon protection, and infuse a new life inlo a l JOHN TYLER.

> HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Tuesday, June 28, 1842.

After Mr. Maxwell, of New Jersey, announced the death of the Hon. SAMUEL L SOUTHARD, late President of the U. S. Senate, Mr. Adams rose and said-

Mr Speaker: Words cannot express the feelings with which I am called to respond to the eloquent and pathetic an. peal from the gentleman who has just taken his seat; and the peculiar relations which have existed between the deceased and myself, further call on me to ask the indulgence of this House to add a few words of testimonia's to the transcendent worth of Mr Southard.

My acquaintance with him commone ed upon his entrance into the Senate of before I had known, and this Union had respected his venerable father, who has so recently preceded him in the descent to the tomb, as a distinguished member of this House from the State of New Jer. sey. The clear discernment, the cool and impartial judgment, the calm and despassionate temper, and the firmness pointed him out to the notice of his tellow citizens of the State as eminently qualified, in early youth, for the ominent and important office of a Judge of less under present circumstances than her Supreme Court. He had filled that office with unsurpassed ability and universal acceptance for several years be fore being transferred to the Senate of the United States. Even then be had see that a state of things so humiliating attained little more than the age which gave him a qualification by the Constitution of the United States, for admission to that body.

the Senate my personal acquaintance with Mr. Southard, and the means of virtues, commenced. They have condistribution act could not have become a tinued without interruption to the day ings of all hearts. Those hours of en aw without the guranty in the proviso which has summoned him to the tribu- thus asm in the file of a nation and party This connexion, thus meant to be in-twenty years, scarcely a day has passed out like a victim to the altar crowned

Five years later he was re-invested The bill assumes that a distribution with the same honors and powers for ons and dangerous; as it would divert dent to the Executive Chair, that of the pledged for the general purposes the of Southard, as, but for his illness and de-Government, in the event of a rate of cease, it doubtless would have been, un-

He is gone! full, not of years, but of be well entertained, according to strict about to follow his earthly remains -ing been thus expressly suspended by we were united as colleagues and felthis bill, and rendered inapplicable to a low servants in the Executive Departcase where it would otherwise have ment of the Government, my personal clearly applied, will not be considered relations with Mr. Southard necessarily out expressing any decided opinion on and in the highest degree confidential; this point, I see enough in it to justify and they opened to my attentive obser-

In discharging the high duties thus The fidelity of his nature, applicable to on .- O S. Jour.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

The following tribute to departed and so long as the rate of duties shall, our manufacturing establishments. The worth is from a British traveler who regood old President, all those lively feetings of regret for his loss which may be well inspired by the unhappy consequences which have followed his death. The high hopes which his accession to the otherwise, it may be well doubted whefident as the enthusiasm had been deep which bore him on its swelling bosom from the retirement of his cottage to the lofty elevation of the highest seat in the Capitol. We may cover our face and solutely relinquish to the Government bow down before the visitations of Provi- the proceeds of the public lands. The dence nor presume to complain of severity. It may be that the political regens. ration of the land is not to be wrought out but by much tribulation-whereof some portion has come already. What seems to us, ought not to hesitate, It vet remains in store it is for the future the President is resolved, as he doub!to disclose.

The traveler-we know not who he is

eneales those At noon we passed North Bend, the res dence of the lamented William Henry States. With somewhat of that feeling which worth, humble or exalted, excites in us all, which prompted British officers and integrity of the son, had already the modest farm house which peeps through the trees. He had given law to all this vast territory when its inhabitants lay scattered and apart, weak in number, and fought for them, and laid down the sword, when its work of necessity was done, to retire into private life, and spend his days in domestic duties, and hardy, lonely roof he had gone forth at the affectesteemed by a Whig people and a Whig tionate, urgent call of his countrymen, and looked back at its distant walls for From the time of his entrance into the last time. From the adjacent city to the distant capitol his "step was through one triumphal arch,"-whose key stone July was celebrated in this town on observing his public services and private was the unbought voice of myrinds, whose Monday last, by the Carroll county Tobuttresses were the aspirations & blessnal of his Maker, and within a period of are no more, for the fine old man went without adding another leaf to the chap with flowers, but marching to the grave,

per cent., no supension of the distributed and the superintendence of the Navy determination or a sense of suffering, un- sung by the ladies, gave much satisfacmonth is to open the way for its total and to that of the country, until the ac tion of 1840, temporarily checked and purposes. There will be elements of ower to urge its renewed progress which vance; and with less excitability there the eloquent eulogy pronounced upon will be in action, if we mistake not, more of collateral concentrated strength,-The basis is widening every day upon there are principles in the rapid process the 24th ult. of maturing, and tendencies hastening to results, which cannot but bring forth in unusual force every energy of the conser vative spirit of the country .- Baltimore

GOVERNOR CORWIN.

The Ohio Statesman keeps up a wonderful pother because Gov. Corwin does not spend all his time at Columbus with pistols at ten paces; and, on the of Mr. C's predecessors in office, particularly during the recess of the legislature. Gov. Morrow, if we recollect aright, went up not oftener than once a shall on account of certain offensive honors. A few days before his decease month, and remained but a short time, strictures which had appeared in the ed only as a temporary measure; and he had resigned the office of President Such, we presume, has been the usual Courier and Enquirer. practice; except perhaps during the last part of Governor Shannon's term. when he remained away from the Capitol beimportant act. If the provise of the elevated him to the summit of power in tween two and three months at one time, act of September, 1841, can be suspen this Union, and made him at this mo- Did the Statesman then complain? Not a word-all was right and proper .- dragoons" Dorr himself has fled, it is

Right, Mr. Star-Ohio has never had a governor resident at Columbus -There is nothing in the Constitution, nor in the nature of the office, which requires such a residence. Gov. Brown. is necessary for a faithful discharge of his official duties, and as much more as me in adhering to the law as it stands, vation of his character a mine of intel- he chooses. If the Statesman chooses in preference to subjecting a condition because and moral worth richer than to harp upon the Governor's absence so vitally affecting the peace of the count diamonds or rubies. The soundness of from Columbus, we do not know of any try, and so solemnly enacted at a mo- his judgment, the cander of his disposi more innecent pastime at which he mentous crisis, and so stead(ast) y ad., tion, the sweetness of his temper, and could be employed. No one expects him hered to ever since, and so replete, if ad the firmness of his adherence to his to be satisfied with any thing Governor shared with his compatriots, Wm. Henry tion of the Government under John Tywhich the hearty acquiescence of the hered to, with good to every interest of own sense of right, were to me, as a Corwin does, you know-not even par

advisor, a treasure beyond all price, of the Penitentiary. Then let him growl

CARROLLION

FOR GOVERNOR THOMAS CORWIN. of Warren ounty.

Another Veto.

Captain Tyler, as our readers wil perceive, has perpetrated another reto The provisional Tariff bill, intended to continue in force, temporarily, the laws regulating the collection of duties on imports, has met the President's nega tive; and, although the Coptain thinks Presidency caused, were as full and con ther there now exists any act for that purpose. From this veto message we tearn, that the President will not sanction any Tariff bill which shall not ab alternative-either to abandon Distribution or the Tariff-is buldly presented to Congress. Whig members, it less is, to make all legislation conform to his will, why not yield the government at once to him and the "corporal's guard?" All hope of carrying out the Harrison, late President of the United Whig measures of Reform, during the administration of John Tyler, may be given up as lost. This is essentially a to bare their heads as they passed Mount Locofoco administration; and upon Loco Vernon, I gazed long and steadlastly on foco principles it will in all probability continue to be conducted. The sooner Congress shall adjourn the better for us all. At all events, we trust there will but gallant in heart, the pioneers of a be no more legislating with an eye to new world. He had watched over them the peculiar views of the President-no more yielding by way of previse to com promise with Virginia abstractionists. John Tyler is gone over to the Locofoyet pleasing, toil. From beneath this cos; and as a Locofoco he ought to be

> FOURTH OF JULY .- The 4th of tal Abstinence Societies. A large number of ladies and gentlemen, together with the youth of both sexes in the village and vicinity, formed a procession in the streets and marched under various "Cold Water" banners to a grove, where the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. Dempster, of Leashurg. and a Temperance Address delivered by county. The address of Mr. Morrison is spoken of as a very creditable performance, and the Temperance songs, as

> > "Death loves a shining mark."

The HON. SAMUEL L SOUTHARD, late President of the United States Senate, Mr. Southard by John Q. Adams. The HON W. S. HASTINGS, member of Con-

THE DUEL .- A duel was fought on the 25th ult, in the State of Delaware. near the Pennsylvania line, by Colonel Webb, of the New York Courier and WHITNEY was chosen President, assis-Enquirer, and Mr. T. Marshall, member of Congress from the Lexington district, Kentucky. The parties fought This we believe has not been required second fire, Col. Webb was slightly ring. wounded in the leg below the knee -The challenge was given by Mr. Mar-

> RHODE ISLAND - The Dorr party has issue. made another rally in Rhode Island; and has again been routed, "horse, foot and said, to Connecticut or Canada; and ma- the period so feelingly portrayed in his ny of his followers have been arrested farewell address-when, an orphan boy, and thrown into prison.

though a bachelor, did not take up his James H. Ross, E-q as a suitable country, to his recent regretted retireresidence at Columbus. Gov. Corwin candidate to represent the counties of spends all the time at Columbus which Carroll and Jefferson in the next Legislature of Ohio

> A TIME HONORED PATRIOT .-Yesterday we had the honor and pleas ure of an introduction to the venerable Gen. Beall, of Wooster, Ohio.

Weto of the Provisional Za- whole country, on a reasonable system, the country, to doubtful or captions in colleague and confidential assistant and doning his Central Committee man out Harrison and Solomon Van Rensseliuer, the duties and hazards of war, under the gallant Wayne, in the contests with the Western Indians. In 1800 he was one of the electors for Ohio who voted for Thomas Jefferson, and in 1810 he was again placed by the same State in the College of Electors, and had the high gratification of casting his vote for the associate of his first manhood, his companion in arms, the steadfast friend of half a century, the lamented Harrison.

Gen. Beall is now on a visit to his ancient friend, Gen. Van Renssellaer, and the vigor of health which he still enjoys -the c earness of his eye-the full muscle, the agile step, and the buoyent spirit, still visible, are abundant evidence of the habitual enjayment of that first of earth y blessings, as the great Roman moralist considered it "mers sana in corpore sano"-a sound mind in a sound bo. dy. Long may he enjoy it .- Alb. Ad-

For the Carroll Free Press. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS. MR. EDITOR:

Please publish the following proposition for districting this State. under the provisions of the Apportion men Act.

"Friend, if a better system's thine Impart it freely-else use mine." A DEMOCRAT.

July 5th, 1812.

1st District .- Hamilton. 2d District - Butler, Preble, Darke,

and Mercer. 3d District .- Williams, Lucas, Henry, Pulnam, Allen, Shelby, Wood, Hancock,

Hardin & Ottowa 4th District - Sandusky, Seneca, Crawford, Marion and Erie.

5th District .- Huron and Richland. 6th Dictrict .- Lorain, Wayne and Holmer.

7th District.-Medina, Summit and Portage, 8th District--- Cuyaboga, Geauga, Lake and Ashtabula.

9th District-Trumbull and Colum-10th District .- Stark, Carroll and Tuscarawas.

11th District .- Jefferson, Harrison and Guernsey. 12th District.-Muskingun, Morgan

and Coshocton 13th District - Knox and Licking. 14th District .- Franklin, Fairfield &

15th District .- Union, Delaware, Logar, Champaign, Clark and Madison. 16th District - Montgomery, Warren

and Miami. 17th District .- Pickaway, Fayette, Clinton and Green.

18th District .- Clermont, Brown, Adams and Scioto. 19th District .- Belmont, Monroe and

Washington. 20th District .- Athens, Meigs, Jackson, Gallia and Lawrence.

21st District.-Pike, Ross, Bighland and Hocking.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING IN NEW YORK CITY-NOMINATION OF "HARRY OF THE WEST."

A tremendous Whig meeting was held in New York on Wednesday last, at which the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

The Tribune says :-

"The meeting last night at National Hall was the largest and most enthusiastre held in our city for many months.-The great Hall could not contain one half of the high spirited unterrified, and hopeful Whigs in our noble city, who thronged together to proclaim their firm, unflinching reliance on the arm of the great Statesman of Kentucky. Two meetings, departed this life at Fredericksburg, Va. in fact, were held-each attended by did not operate to quicken its first ad- on the 25th ult. See in another column many thousands. We have no hope of fully presenting to our readers the spirit that prevailed; the Resolutions, the Address and the Speeches, must speak for themselves. Every heart was full of which the true patriots of 1844 are to gress from Massachusetts, died at the hope; every voice was loudly raised in stand; new materials are accumulating; White Sulphur Springs in Virginia on the bitterest condemnation of John Tyler, and in high and joyful welcome of the name of HENRY CLAY as our future President."

The meeting inside the Hall was called to order by Alexander W. Bradford, upon whose whose nomination STEPHEN ted by thirty-four Vice Presidents. The call of the meeting was then read. The nomination contained in it, of LENRY CLAY for President, was received with NINE cheers, which made the welkin

An elequent address to the Democratic Whigs of the city was read, which was received with repeated cheers. We make the following short extract:-

"We spread our banner to the breeze, and with a firm reliance upon the justice of our cause, we confidently await the

"Fellow-citizens, Americans! In this cause we invite your aid. Upon his own merits let our candidate be judged. Go back to his early youth-trace him from the gallant State of the dark and bloody ground,' adopting him as her son, first We are requested to announce sent him forth to do the battles of his ment from the councils of the Nation, you find him at all times, the devoted patriot, the enlightened statesman, the horest man. (Cheers.) He may be truly described as American through and through, (cheers) American in his feelings. American in his aims, American

in all his policy and projects. (Cheers.)" Resolutions were adopted expressive Forty seven years ago this aged man of disapprobation of the mal-administra0 H. JOHN TYLER. gσ 10 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, W ce Tuesday, June 28, 1842. n 41 ŭ After MR. MAXWELL of New Jersey, Pe n announced the death of the Hon. SAMUEL tin L Southard, late President of the U. w e S. Senate, Mr. Adams rose and saidfre d Mr Speaker: Words cannot express hot the feelings with which I am called to ۲ Ci e. respond to the eloquent and pathetic ap. ba N. peal from the gentleman who has just 0 de taken his seat; and the peculiar rela-B 11.V tions which have existed between the rist deceased and myself, further call on me 9 nu to ask the indulgence of this House to BIH add a few words of testimonia's to the y e transcendent worth of Mr Southard. to My acquaintance with him commence ed upon his entrance into the Senate of Ď. the Union in 1821, about fifteen years 8p ٥ before I had known, and this Union had ide • respected his venerable father, who has H so recently preceded him in the descent ŝ SI to the tomb, as a distinguished member Y of this House from the State of New Jer wi Ö in sey. The clear discernment, the cool l, and impartial judgment, the calm and to dispassionate temper, and the firmness V o ŧ. and integrity of the son, had already th 1 pointed him out to the notice of his felth e nii low citizens of the State as eminently r qualified, in early youth, for the emila ١, nent and important office of a Judge of bu n her Supreme Court. He had filled that ne 1. office with unsurpassed ability and uni-15 15 e SW versal acceptance for several years be-H fore being transferred to the Senate of do 0 the United States. Even then he had ht attained little more than the age which ß ye It gave him a qualification by the Constilo ۶. tio tution of the United States, for admisti at sion to that body. 1. From the time of his entrance into th if the Senate my personal acquaintance th t, with Mr. Southard, and the means of 01 1 observing his public services and private W virtues, commenced. They have con-Ü 100 a tinued without interruption to the day 10 o which has summoned him to the tributh nal of his Maker, and within a period of H.F ŀ twenty years, scarcely a day has passed ou without adding another leaf to the chap 10 W i let of honor which, at the hour of his de W cease, encircled his dying head. tio r. December, 1823, he became, by the ap-7+ th pointment of President Monroe, sanc-10 fu tioned by the unanimous advice and cona 50 sent of the Senate, my colleague as a 41 member of the Cabinet of that illustriaus 3. 131 patriot and statesman. At the terminaď th tion of his administration, Mr. Southard 13 h. at my earnest solicitation, concented to 0 retain the superintendence of the Navy 1 Department, which he continued to ado WI minister, to my unmingled satisfaction, ħ m and to that of the country, until the ac ١I 110 cession of my successor to the Prest-۲. pe dency, when he voluntarily retired from ø de 1 pu antidones of his country

it. p The confidence of his countrymen ne 1 ver forsook him. He had scarcely re d turned to his home when he was ap-٧ pointed by the Legislature of his native w State her Attorney General, then her o Governor and Chancellor; and, while occupping that office, was again trans-W terred to the Senate of the U States. 91 Five years later he was re-invested tl with the same honors and powers for (1) another term of six years, three of re which are yet unexpired. On the tem-11 porary retirement of the Vice President V of the United State from the Presidency Δ of the Senate, Mr. Southard, was, by favor of his peers, chosen to preside over their deliberations, and, by the subsequent removal of the Vice President to the Executive Chair, that of the d Senate continued to be occupied by Mr. n Southard, as, but for his illness and de-Ί cease, it doubtless would have been, uno til the expiration of the present Presic dential term. Ħ He is gone! full, not of years, but of a honors. A few days before his decease ti he had resigned the office of President of the Senate; in which, had the undis-cerning shaft of death pierced another 4 p bosom instead of his own, it would have h elevated him to the summit of power in t this Union, and made him at this mo-I ment the chief ruler of the land. Earth n ly honors and powers, for him, are de 1 posited in that tomb to which we are about to follow his earthly remains -During the period of six years, while we were united as colleagues and fellow servants in the Executive Depart-Ç ment of the Government, my personal relations with Mr. Southard necessarily became of daily occurrence, intimate, and in the highest degree confidential; and they opened to my attentive observation of his character a mine of intellectual and moral worth richer than diamonds or rubies. The soundness of his judgment, the candor of his disposition, the sweetness of his temper, and

the firmness of his adherence to his

own sense of right, were to me, as a

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colleague and confidential assistant and indon adviser, a treasure beyond all price. of t The fidelity of his nature, applicable to on. thus all the duties of tile, gave to his friend-**CD-In** on, I ship a stability firm as the foundations lingof the earth. mea-To his bereaved and disconsolate wichich dow, to his rising and afflicted family, Vance to his respected and distinguished broit of thers, what consolations can we offer the but those from the world where sin and ands FR sorrow are unknown. And as for me in nore the anguish of my soul, I can only draw, 200 the from the same source, the Christian mithope that he has preceded me for a few fdudays to a world where we shall again hile meet to part no more! t to . by WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. nple The following tribute to departed oal worth is from a British traveler who re-The per cently journeved through the United such The States. It serves to renew in the mind, the along with the revered memory of the e in con good old President, all those lively feet-R. reg ings of regret for his loss which may be imp ES, well inspired by the unhappy consequentime

HOLLY SPRINGS GAZETTE

"VERITAS NIHIL VERETUR, NISI AESCONDI."

HOS. A. FALCONER.

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1842.

VOLUME 1---NUMBER 51

T SPRINGS CAURTIE in the town of Holly Springs, Mississippi, every week. in six months -- and Five dollars at the end of year

ned till ordered om and charged accordingly dates for office will be-State \$10-County \$5. a be paid down or assumed by a responsible name in town.

Letters addressed to the Editor, on business with the office.

Cash must de puid for all JOB WORK done at this of-

From the National Intelligencer. THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

The following Letter, from the President of the United man of Cincinnati connected with the press history of the times; and we therefore transfer it The letter of the Hon. Calway Morris, to which it refers, having been copied into this paper on the 9th outant, must be still fresh in the remembrance of our readers 1

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER

WASHINGTON, June the 4, 1842. DEAR SIR: I return you the Athens Gazette which you anded me last night, and will not withhold the expresm of my decided approval of the sentiments contained in Me Morris's letter to the editor. They are such as denote a patriotic heart and mind. With an embarrassed Treasury. assequent on a transition from a state of plethora to a condion approaching the opposite-with a broken up and disorrel currency, arising from those numberless bubbles which r years past have engaged in their chase the whole country with the mechanical arts greatly prostrated, and industry affering an extensive paraly-is-with the greatest and most ortant questions now pending, both foreign and domestic. thich at any preceding time have engaged the public funcmany-is this a time for the spirit of faction to have exclusanv, or for the country to be agitated by the question of sho shall succeed to the Presidency three years hence? eronal abuse of myself has entered largely into the discusas in and out of Congress. This any man who may be in his office may be ready to expect; but I should be most readto compromise with my bitter assaflants in Congress by seing conceded to them any portion they may choose of evewdir, for their unsurpassed eloquence in abuse of me, if the their time could be given to the public good! Is his great end to be sacrificed to gratify a small clique of moung politicians, who think that their petry schemes of hatred ambition are of more consequence than the consideration

measures designed for general relief? I intended however, only to express my approval of the senors contained in Mr. Morris's letter, and I find myself be-

Accept assurances of my highest respect.

There must be many persons who, as well as we, will re read this letter with surprise and concern, not less on ount of its contents than of its apparently authorized pub-. The writing of the letter discloses an unhappy misrehension by the President of the aims and ends of the ople's Representatives, whilst the publication of it indicates desire to conceal the disgust and aversion in which he to those bodies to which the Constitution and the People

re confided the Logislative authority

That there existed a reciprocal want of confidence between Executive and Legislative branches of the Government well enough known before; but this letter is the first losure of the abode of such sentiments in the bosom of the hief Magistrate as must be fatal to any thing like cordial operation on his part in the measures which the Legislate may project, either for the support of the government, or the reform of abuses which may appear to have crept into Whether resentment of supposed indignity, or merely isunal antiphathy, has prompted the excited tone of this let-It is quite clear that the frame of mind which it exhibits mast untavorable not only to a good understanding between President and Congress, but also to the President's impardiscourge of his own duties. Fettered, cramped, contracby prejudice, such as induces him to believe that "the art of fiction" has "exclusive sway" in Congress, and that public good is sacrificed to "petty schemes of hatred and ion, it is impossible that the mind of the President ould be in a state to enable him to exercise an unbiased igment upon the measures which it becomes the duty of

ongress to submit to him. Our object, however, in bringing this Letter to the notice our readers is not merely to draw their attention to what s occur of itself to every one who reads it, but, if we can, am it to better account. Does not its appearance in print pose it upon us a duty, in justice to the Whigs in Const and to the President himself, (if it be possible to disase his mind,) to repel the imputation upon the former that y are or have been actuated exclusively, in the discharge eir public duties, by factious hostility to him? That there y be individuals in Congress, whose prejudice against the ough to biss their judgment in cases where the president is accerned, we shall not undertake to deny, though, so far as personal knowledge is concerned, we might do so conously. But that there is a single individual among Whigs in Congress who is so bigotted, or so excited by occurrences of the last year, as to be governed in his votes lact than mere assertion from any quarter. Much them where they are. to a clique of any sort.

mind that there was a conspiracy among the Whigs to shape an honor to have it said she can support herself. It is her the legislation of Congress so as to obstruct his wishes-has glory, and the best recommendation to the society of all been long apparent. This is one of the arts by which inter- whose good will and friendship are alone worth possessing. ested speculators in politics have sought to make the Presi- But there are females who have been so educated by their dential power and patronage subservient to their own ends. parents, that they look upon labor as something derogatory For them every thing was accomplished if they could seper- to their sex, and esteem those who are willing to work as far ate the President from those with whom he came into power beneath themselves .- They do not care to associate with as a friend and associate. This was best to be effected by in- those of their own sex whom misfortune or poverty compel stilling into his mind distrust and dislike, in the place of that to take in work, or who labor in shops and factories But confidence which, under ordinary circumstances, it is the du- which is the most honorable, to doze away existence in folty of a Patriot President to repose in the integrity and purity lowing the foolish fashions of the day-in dressing in the la of the co-ordinate branches of the Government. That by test style, and be waited upon by servants -- caring nothing such arts designing men have but too well succeeded in poi- for the poor and distressed around, if self only can be decorasoning the mind of the President, is manifest from the tone ted, and the first circles of society be entered-or to rise with of his Letter. His mind is completely abused; and he labors the dawn, support yourself and enjoy the blessmes of life by under a delusion concerning the motive of Congress, the ex- living as the God of nature designed? the time on a visit to the scat of the Gen- tent of which must surprise every body, and the evidence of Which, we ask, is the most honorable—the most useful having been published in the Cincinnati which, contained in the Letter before us, must give more life? And who are the best calculated to become real com-

> Nor will their courage be damped, or their labors slackened life. even by the evidence which this letter affords of the unfriendthe Government itself become a nonentity.

more may be done, and indeed that it will be done, for the of a wife, and possessed a princely fortune, we should search with that dignified modesty which may prevent the approach great interests of the nation, we entertain no doubt. That out that poor, industrious girl, and she should be made indethink is highly probable. We should be happy were it oth- an industrious, useful wife, and a kind and devoted friend .erwise. But shall we on that account denounce Congress "She takes in work?" In a few years, though now despised or ambition? Common charity, not to speak of Christian du- ter society, while she, poor thing! may be glad to work in

A Proposition to the Whigs .- To place the whigh

ry to constitute that party the majority of the Union. We be- work!"-Portland Trib. here it is now, and has been for years the most numerous party-but it must be greatly the majority, or greatly excited as

man, would be unequal to the contest .- What must be the re- the millenial sun rise to the meridian? sult when Old Harry bears down upon them, all wrangling and fighting among themselves -and some of them even com-

845, will be President of the United States,-Rich. Whig.

IDLE DAUGHTERS .- It is, says Mrs. Ellis, a most painful spectacle in families where the mother is the drudge, to see the daughters elegantly dressed, reclining at their ease, with their drawing, their music, their fancy-work, and their reading; beguiling themselves of the lapse of hours, days, and weeks, and never dreaming of their responsibilities; but as a necessary consequence of the neglect of duty, growing wea-

oply half as much to do.

which interest in how have the fire and the control of the

That there has existed a deliberate design to play upon the President's sensibilities—to produce an impression upon his obliged to maintain herself by work. On the contrary, it is

13th instant, and extensively copied, be- pain to his real friends than to any of his supposed enemies. panions and happy and contented wives! Who but a fup, a For ourselves we are free to declare our belief that those drone or a fool, would choose the former for a friend and comwho have imbued the President with the opinions which he panion thro' life, if it were not for her wealth? and who lives expressess of Congress have been unjust to Congress and un- the happiest, and enjoys the most of life? The answer is kind if not treacherous to him. Never have we seen a more plain, and yet there are multitudes around, following after laborious Congress, or one more bent upon the pursuit of such the foolish fashions of the day-spending the property of measures as they believed to be required by the public good. their fathers in gewgaws and silks to make a splendid ap-Distaining all petty considerations, instead of yielding to pearance to tickle the fancy of the simple on, or unloose the such-overcoming such obstacles as no Congress has ever purse strings of the miserly wretch. Girls, if you know what the female character is modest reserve-that retiring delicacy before had to encounter, the Whig majorities in the two Hou- belongs to your happiness, you will never be ashamed to ses have by their main strength passed all the measures ne- work: you will never let the crimson mantle your cheeks, blush, she has lost the most powerful charm of beauty. The cessary to carry on the Government, and are now most assid- when it is said, "She takes in work," or "she enters a shop or uously engaged, in the face of the most discouraging circum- factory." No-it will be your joy and your passport of sucstances, in endeavoring to establish a permanent revenue, cess to a contented home, and all the blessings of a virtuous

> We have been led to these remarks, by hearing from the ly and disrespectful sentiments entertained by the Executive. lips of a young woman, as we passed her in the streets a few owards them. They will go on, regardless of Executive days since, in a tone of haughty pride and a toss of the head frown, to discharge their duty, and pass those measures with as she remarked to a companion in reference to an acquintance. never take such silence for duliness, out which the Executive would soon be without power, and "I want to know if she takes in work!" We know not the female, but we thought, what a fool the young man must be ing a syllable—the expression of the countenance shows it, That much remains yet undone by Congress-that much to choose such a one for a companion. If we were in want all will not be done that even in our opinion ought to be, we pendent. We know she must make an excellent companion, from feeling themselves your superiors. as being exclusively swaved by a spirit of faction, or as sac- for her industry and economy, she will far, far outshine her rificing the good of the country to petty schemes of hatred proud and haughty acquaintance, and be introduced into bether family of wash in her kitchen. Such cases have occurr-

> Females, love labor, and despise sloth. Care not for the victory in 1844 beyond a peradventure, let every whig in the sneering remark, or the scornful look, and your reward, often a great enemy to delicacy, and a still greater one to State of Virginia, and throughout the Union, assign to him though slow will be certain, Years of trial and anxiety, dignity of character. It may sometimes gain you appinuse self the task of making one convert, or additional Whig The with prudence and industry, will work out for you blessings task is an easy one to accomplish, if the Whigs will set to and favors incomparably great and lasting. "Take in work;" work in earnest. A little individual trouble is all that is re- do any thing but live a lazy fashionable life. We abhor and quisite-and that will be cheaply purchased by the delive- detest it; and so do all whose favor and friendship you would larly addicted to this vice, perhaps unjustly; men are as fully tance of the country from the sway of Demagogues and mer- ever care to gain. Though others may wonder at your cenaries. In every neighborhood there are numbers, who course and smile at your disposition, they shall be led in the are not Whigs, solely because they have not had access to end to regard it as the height of wisdom and sound philosicorrect information. They have been misled by slang-whan- phy. If your parents are wealthy, remember riches often gers, or blinded by prejudice, and the abominations of modern take to themselves wings, and fly away; nothing earthly is Democracy have been carefully concealed from them. Put more unstable. Of your industrious and economical habits into the hands of all such a good Whig paper-and floods of you will never be deprived. They are far more valuable light will be poured into regions hitherto benighted -and glo- to bring to a young man than a princely fortune -Secure those, whatever may be your situation in life, and never, ne-The proposed accession to the Whig Party is not necessa- ver be ashamed to have it remarked of you-"She takes in

> KINDNESS - How sad our lot, how dreary this world, were in 1840, to make it exert its power. A large proportion of it kindliness utterly unknown. We were then men no more; consists of business men, who do not make politics their pro- but rather akin to the wretched spirits "who are reserved in bly filling up his duties, and training himself for extensive fession, who have the individual avocations to attend to, and everlasting chains under darkness." How deep the gloom useful ness and influence. They have made comparison by are only aroused on great occasions, when misrule becomes where the sun of love never shines! Where not a gentle tween his situation, coarsely clad and working hard, and comintolerable. For this reason, it is prudent to provide super- thought arises in the anguished mind, where not a sympathing in fatigued, with some cousin at college, or young man zing sound soothes the aching ear! Oh! the fearfulness of who clerked it in a city store, till at length the boy had be-If the Whigs will take the precaution we suggest, we shall the prison-house of the lost—the abode of hatred, malice, curdrub the Locos and their allies -the Cow-Boys -so badly, at ses and recriminations! A kind word there would be as happiness. I am conversant with no truer scences of enjoy the next Presidential election, that we shall be saved the troub- strange as a sinless angel. Who-who would dwell eternal- ment than I have witnessed in American farmhouses and le of another contest for half a century. Even at the present ly where kindness never comes? In this world there is so even log cabins, where the father under the influence of enmoment with prospects, which, to the careless observer, are much need of sympathy and fellow-feeling, that he is a traitor lightened Christianity, and sound views of life, has gone with so gloomy and discouraging - who can beat Harry of the to mankind who, by cold neglect or studied scorn, wrings and his family as the world has termed it into the woods. The West? What single individual can be named, who is stronger rends a humble heart he might have healed. Creatures who land is his own, and he has every inducement to improve it. than he? His enemies cannot point out the man now, when are born of the same dust, breathing the same air, treading the he finds a healthy employment for himself and family, and they are united, they will be sail less united, they will be same worlds, proceeding to a common grave, weeping alike, is never at a loss for materials to occupy his mind. I do not still less able to do it, when they are torne by dissensions, as rejoicing alike—should have as it were but one heart, which think the physician has more occasion for research than the they must inevitably be.—Calhoun, Benton, Van Buren, John- should throb with a universal sympathy. Would not the farmer—the proper food of vegetables and animals will alone son, Webster, Tyler, and the Guard, all blended into one earth then begin to look something like heaven? Would not institute a wide and lasting field of investigation. The daily

> ing to his assistance, sooner than see a hatred rival succeed? kind proceed from idleness. With men of quick minds, to suits of his experiments, the entire sum total of his opera We will not say that the skies are bright and brightening whom it is especially pernicious, this habit is commonly the tions, will prove a deep source of pleasure to any thinking but it is our firm conviction that all things are working to- fruit of many disappointments and schemes baffled, and men man. If the establishment of agricultural societies, and the gether for good, and that Henry Clay, if he lives till March, fail in their schemes, not so much from the want of strength cattle shows of our country should have the effect of stimulaas from the ill-direction of it. The weakest living creature, ting one farmer in every town to manage his land and stock rushes over it with hideous uproar, and leaves no trace behind.

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE LOVE .- There are two kinds of love-the Active and the Passive, and we'll give the little geon public measures exclusively by the consideration of how ry of their useless lives, laying hold of every newly invented nius credit for finding it out.—When a man stays out late at TYLER will be affected by them, we do not believe, stimulant to rouse their drooping energies, and blaming their night, gets corned, strolls carelessly home, goes whistling up aerer shall be convinced until we have better evidence fate when they dare not blame their God, for having placed stairs, and is met at the top by his "cara speca," who combs fact then more account from any quarter. Much them where they are. These individuals will tell you with an air of compassion when a pretty girl takes a kies with perfect composure, and when a pretty girl takes a kies with perfect composure, and when a pretty girl takes a kies with perfect composure, and when a pretty girl takes a kies with perfect composure, and when a pretty girl takes a kies with perfect composure, and when a pretty girl takes a kies with perfect composure, and looks as if she would'nt care if she took two or three more ing herself to death. Yet no sooner do you propose that looks as if she would'nt care if she took two or three more looks as if she would'nt care if she took two or three more individuals, became corrupt and factious, and willing the shear and the same tide of popular feeling which here in short, that she would never be happy if she had the same tide of popular feeling which here in the same tide of popular feeling which here is the same tide of popular feeling which here is the same tide of popular feeling which here is the same tide of popular feeling which here is the same tide of popular feeling whit is the same tide of popular feeling which here is the same tide passive to the active.

The following excellent remarks are coried from the Cam bridge (Md) Chronicle of Saturday last :- Nat Int.

"REPUDIATION -This odious and dishenest doctrine, which has been maintained and put in practice in some of our State Legislatures, has had the effect at destroying all confidence in American stocks both at home and abroad, and bringing a stain upon the American usms that cannot easily be blotted out. This doctrine is based upon dishonesty. It proposes to relieve the States from obligations which they themselves, through their agents have entered into, because the money for which those obligations were given was expended with improvidence and profligacy. Such a doctrine among individuals would subject a person maintaining it to the scorn and contempt of every enlightened mind. And is it not as odious when practised by whole communities and States ? Can a public agent of the State, having the credit and honor of the State in his keeping, be justified in a course which would subject individuals to the imputation of fraud and dishonesty? We cannot for a moment believe that this dectrine will find favor with the People of the States Maryland, we know, will repudiate it. Although her sons may be oppressed with taxes that hang heavily upon them, although many have to pay taxes for a policy which they always believed disastrous, and opposed, yet they will not consent to puchase a relief from pecuniary burdens by heaping foul dishonor and infamy upon themselves."

BEHAVIOUR OF FEMALES .- One of the chief beauties in which avoids the public admiration. When a girl ceases to extreme sensibility which it indicates, may be considered as a weakness and incumbrance to the other sex, but in females is particularly engaging. Blushing is so far from being a necessary attendant on guilt, that it is the usual companion of innocence. The modesty which is so essential to the sex. will naturally dispose them to be silent in company, especially in a large one. People of sense and discernment will

A person may take a share in conversation, without utterand never escapes an observing eye. Converse with mer

. Wit is the most dangerous talent that a female can possess It must be guarded with great discretion and good nature, otherwise it will create many enemies. Wit is perfectly con sistent with softness and delicacy, yet they are seldom united Wit is so flattering to vanity, that those who possess it be come intoxicated, and lose all self command. Humor is a different quality. It will make your company sought with much solicitude; but be cautious how you indulge it-it is but it will never procure you respect.

Beware of detraction, especially where your own sex are concerned. You are generally charged with being particuguilty of it when their interests interfere. But as your interests frequently clash, and as your feelings are quicker, your temptations to it are more frequent. For this reason be particularly careful of the reputation of your own sex.

FARMERS, MAGNIFY YOUR CALLING .- I wish I could see in all our farmers a disposition to magnify their calling; but I have been grieved in many a farm house to listen to lamen tations over what they term their 'hard lot.' I have beard the residents upon a noble farm, all paid for, talk about a drudgery, and never having their work done, and a few or no opportunities for their children, and I have especially been sorry to hear the females lament over the hard fate of some promising youth of seventeen or eighteen, who was admirajournal of a farmer is a source of much interest to himself and others. - The record of his labors, the expression of his hopes, IDLENESS .- Nine-tenths of the misery and vices of man- the nature of his fears, the opinions of his neighbors, the reby concentrating his power on a single object, can accomplish upon the best principles of husbandry, there would be a wonsomething; the strongest, by dispersing his over many, may derful and speedy alteration in the products of the earth, befail to accomplish any thing. The drop, by continued falling, cause comparison would force itself upon his friends and bores its passage through the hardest rock; 'he hasty torrent | neighbors, and his example would be certainly beneficial, for prejudice itself will give way to profit .- Chowles' Oration before the American Institute

> SUBLIME EXTRACT .- "It is terrible thought, at an hour like this, to remember that nothing can be forgotten. I have somewhere read that not an oath is uttered that does not contique to vibrate through all time, in the wide spreading currents of sound-not a prayer lisped, that its record is not also to be found stamped on the laws of nature by the indellible seal of the Almighty's will,-C. T. A.

> 'Sambo, what tink you ob de times?'-'Pete, de times am beneaf my notice, and unwordy ob my connection."

From Graham's Magazine.

WRITTEN ON A PORTRAIT OF W. H. HARRISON BY MRS. AMELIA B. WELBY.

Hail, pictured image! thine immortal art. Hath snatched a hero from the arms of Death; In whose broad bosem beat the noblest heart That ever drew on earth a balany breath; For while amid the sons of men he trod, That true nobility to him was given Whose seal is stamped by an approving God, Whose ever-blooming title comes from Heaven.

The fire of genius glistened in his glance-Twas written on his calm, majestic brow, That men might look upon its clear expanse, And read that God and Nature made him so Yet that pale temple could not always keep The soul imprisoned in its earthly bars-Born for the skies, his God-like soul doth sweep The boundless circle of the radiant stars.

How swift the placid smiles that seem to bask Round those pale features, once the spirit's shrine. And haver round those lips, that only ask A second impress from the hand divine! And look upon that brow! a living light Plays like a sun beam o'er his silver hair, As if the happy spirit in its flight Had left a saint-like glory trembling there.

Yetthough some skilful hand may softly paint The noble form and features we adore, Such deeds as thine art left, O happy Saint! Are left alone for Memory to restore. And still thy virtues, like a soft perfume That rises from a bed of fading flowers, Immortal as thyself, shall bud and bloom Deep in these hearts, these grateful heats of outs.

Sons of Columbia! ye whose spirits soar. Elate with joyous hopes and youthful fires, Go, imitate the hero you deplore, For this is all that God or man requires, O will you bend the pensive brow of grief, Muse on the bright example he has given, And strive to follow your ascended chief, Whose radiant foot-prints lead to Fame and Heaven.

O guard his grave! it is a solemn trust-Nor let a single forman press the sod Beneath whose verdure sleeps the sacred dust Once hallowed by the quick ning breath of God. Thus in his lonely grandeur let him lie, Wrap't in his grave, on fair Ohio's shore His deeds, his virtues, all that could not die, Remain with us, and will for-ever-more.

> Correspondence of the Caltimore American. DEATHS IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1842. Information having reached the city yesterday and the evening previous of the death of the Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, U.S. Senator, and late President of the Senate, from the State New Jersey, and of the death of the Hon. WM. Sonen HASTINGS, of the House of Representatives, from the State of Massachusetts, all public busines has been suspended in the two Houses of Congress to-day, and will be mutil Wednesday

UNITED STATES SENATE.

reading of the Journal.

Serate should go into mourning for thirty days.

from his native State and from the country.

and closed with the customary resolutions.

Information having been received in the city that the remains President of the Senate was instructed to appoint a Committee please copy. of Arrangements, and the funeral will take place to-morrow a. 12 o'clock from the Capitol. The Senate then adjourned to meet to morrow at noon

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House met at 10 o'clock this morning. The Chaplain of the Senate in a most impressive and appropriate prayer alluded to the loss of the two Houses in the death of two of U. S. Bank Notes their members. The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday was then read, when Mr. Adams announced the death of his colleague, Wn. S. HASTINGS, of Mass.

THE CROTON AQUEDUCT .- We learn from the Courier and Enquirer that Messsrs Stevens, Ward, King and Birdsall, the water commissioners, have been making an odd sort of a journey through the aqueducte entering its mouth at the Croton river, and pursuing their course along the tunnel 33 miles, sometimes above ground and sometimes below; occupying in I Respectfully inform my friends, and the friends of Price, John-they found good, and the small checks and some openings left to draw the water while the last finish was being put upon the work, have been directed to be closed up. The line of aqueduct and the dam will be both so far completed as to introduce the water into the city by the time proposed by the commissioners—on the 4th of July. The pipes across the Harlin river are already laid, and have been filled with waon the work, have been directed to be closed up. The line of aqueduct and the dam will be both so far completed as to introduce the water into the city by the time proposed by the commissioners—on the 4th of July. The pipes across the Harlin river are already laid, and have been filled with water the commissioners—on the 4th of July. ter to prove their tightness and ability to resist the head which is about 120 feet. - In both respects the proof was satisfactory. [New York Tribune.

IMPORTANT FROM ST. DOMINGO .- Revolution in Hayti-Presiden! Boyer deposed-Reported death of President Boyer.- We learn to day from Capt. Hill, of the brig William Thatcher, which arrived here from St. Croix on Saturday, which place he left on the 7th instant, that just before his departure, he was informed by one of the most respectable citizens of St. Croix that letters had been received by an arrival from St. Domingo, giving the important information that a revolution had taken place in the Island-that President Boyer had been deposed, and either had been or would be put to death. In the hurry of departure, Capt. Hill did not make very particular enquiries. The impression, however, is strong on his mind that his informant said, that President Boyer had been put to death, but of this he is not positive. [Philadelphia Chronicle.

A duel took place 20 miles below Vickburg, on Saturday the 2d instant, between Mr. T. E. Robins one of the assignees of the Rail Road Bank of Vicksburg, and Jas. S. Fall associate editor of the Sentinel. Mr. Fall was shot in the knee .-Creole.

The Free Trader talks about "the integrity of our chief magistrate and the able corpse of executive officers and advisers around him" and thinks "his administration will redound to the honor of the State."

From the number of his reprieves, we think it likely Gov. Tucker has taken his "corpse" of advisers from the penitentiary. He ought to be "laid out" of the office of Governor, any how.

HANGING A JURY .- A western lawyer who was endeaving to clear a notorious gambler from an indictment for keeping a faro table, declared to the jury that if they convicted his client they would be bound in law to convict both himself and the judge, as they were "aiding and a betting" at the game when the arrest was made!

In consequence of this the jury hung, for one half were in tavor of convicting judge and lawyer with the prisoner, but the other half could not agree, as they would thereby have convicted themselves, having been busily engaged at the faro table at the same time. - Ib.

[COMMUNICATED.]

OBSTUARY. Departed this life on the 9th instant, at his residence in Marshall County, Miss., after a short, but severe attack of conjestice fever, Mr. Thomas F. Stanback, in the 25th year of his age, leaving an affectionate wife, with an Augel like Babe, near 5 moths old; and numerous relations and friends to mourn his loss-tho' their loss, is his infinite gain. On the 4th, he was taken sick at a neighbor's celebration dinner, returned home in the evening, took his bed, to which he was generally confined, until Saturday, 22 minutets after 9 o'clock | Crouch Solomon A. M., when his fetterd spirit disembobied itself of its cumber- Couch Drewry some clay and winged its way to the mansions of endless day, Cook & Jessee Pearce to enjoy, in unfading felicity, the smiles of a reconciled Gop. | Childers P H On Friday night, about 11 o'clock, his friends present assem- Cammell Anthony W bled near his bed side, to converse with and take their final Chapman J leave of him. He was then speechless, but in his perfect mind, Covington T A well knowing every word that was said, and recognizing Carpenter A every person present. His wife, though overwhelmed with Cunningham James F grief, and scarcely able to articulate, first approached, and Campbell Hugh asked him if he thought he was dying, to which he answer- Clarke Francis E ed, by a significant nod, in the affirmative. She then asked Caruthers B F him if he was willing to die, he nodded yes, oh! my dear | Cooper William husband, said she, have you assurances of your regenerate Clarke Mrs Eliza A T state and acceptance with Goo, and that you will be happy | Cunningham William beyond this vail of tears? to which he answered by the same | Cunningham James T significant not, clapping his hands and rejoicing. The wri- Cheairs Col Wm ter of this article, for his comfort, tho' in the icy embraces of At 11 o'clock, after an appropriate prayer by the Chap- death, repeated some of the consoling promises of the Gospel, lam of the Senate, Mr. Evans moved to dispense with the appropriate upon such occasions, and closed by saying, that although death would prey upon his mortal body and destroy The resolution of the House moved by Mr. Adams was his animal life, Jesus had promised to pass with him through then read, when Mr. Bates, in some brief remarks announced the dark shadow and valley of death; therefore he had nothto the Senate the death of his colleague of the House. The ling to lear, and tho' I must now part with him, I had a wellreport of what Mr. Adams said, makes the report of what he grounded hope, that beyond Jordan, on the banks of deliversud in the Senate unnecessary. Mr. Bates paid a high trib- ance, I should again meet him, where there would be no we to his colleague, and closed with a resolution that the more parting forever, where sickness, sorrow, pain nor death, should be feared nor felt [no more; where all tears should be The death of Mr. Southard, late Vice President of the wiped from our eyes. Upon which be gave me his hand, United States, and President of the Senate, was then announ- and affectionately griped mine; and in gestures and signs, and by his colleague, Mr. Miller. As nothing could have exhorted all present, his servants being present, to meet him in been more lamented than the loss of Mr. Southard, so the heaven; particularly, he enjoined it upon his weeping wife, Edmondson Mrs Eliza F news of his death has called forth a general expression of to raise the little infant, the pledge of their conjugal affection, in the fear of the Lord. He was a member of the Metho-Mr. Miller briefly cited the honors which he had received dist Episcopal Church; and we feel assured lived and died a Ferrill & Davidson christian. So triumphant a death, has scarcely ever been He was followed by Mr. King of Alabama, who paid a witnessed. Who would not wish to live the life and die the Floyd A C like testimonial to the services and worth of a departed friend, death of the righteous; that their end might be like his?

The Fayetteville Observer, Fayetteville, N. C.; and of Mr. Southard would be brought here this evening, the the South-western Christian Advocate. Nashville, Tenn. will

Memphis Money Market.

[Corrected Weekly from the Memphis Enquirer.]

50 dis 12a16 prem Illinois Alabama 50a60 dis 50a60 dis Arkansas 5a10 6a10prem Holly Springs Kentucky 80a85 New Orleans sus. Other Miss, money uncertain Virginia 10a12 pre Checks on Phil.

JOHN K. RAYBURN,

COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTOR, RECEIVING AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

July 8-50-6m.

FUR AND WOOL HATS.
JOSEPH WARREN,

Mr. Wm. Emmerson, of Malden. (Mass) now in his 83d ry on the above business in its various branches. He would inform the ladies of Holly Springs, that he is prepared to dye all articles of apparel, on the shortest notice, and of the most beautiful colour.

KENNEDY, HUIE&STITH,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Greensbord, Choctaw County, Miss.

AT ILL practice in the second Judicial District, composed of the W counties of Carroll, Yallobusha, Choctaw and Tallahatchie; Johnson Joshua S also in the counties of Chickasaw, Octibeha, Lafayette, Pontoloc, Johns Jhon F Lowndes and Winston; also the Chancery Courts at Oxford and Columbus, the Federal Court at Pontotoc, and Supreme Court at Jackson. All business entrusted to their care will meet their undivided attention.

JAMES A. KENNEDY. GEORGE HUIE. ABNER A. STITH.

Armour, Lake & Murdock

Amos Latny

Allen John

Bird William

Bentley John

Brown Levi T

Baker German

Clayton John M

Cushman John F

Coke Miss Mary

Carothers R W

Cowing Sarah J

Clift Mrs Arrema

Clopton Anthony

Cawley John

Davis Reuben

Dickson Jordan

Craft Docts

Cocke Gen! Stephen

Chalmers & Barton

Compier Mrs Sarah

Clerk of Chancery Court 8

Cusman B D

Courts Wm T

Cole L H

Burns R H

Bunt John

Beck W C

Bird R

Allen Mrs Rachel

Brisco Doc'r N W

Bradford Genl A B

W. A. BOREN. ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss. WILL practice in the 8th Judicial District .- All business entrust ed to his care shall receive prompt and strict attention. 3 - Office, 3d. door West from the North-west corner of the put lie square, in the brick row. [Jan. 20, 1842,-26-14

M. B. HULING.

ATTORNEY AT LAW OFFICE-Adjoining Wm. Finley Esq. ffeb. 3-28-11

EL. W. WALLE

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss. OFFICE-Powell's Row, Hernando street.

A LIST OF LETTERS,

DEMAINING in the Post Office at Holly Springs, Miss., on th In first day of July 1842; which, if not taken out by the first da of October next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letter

Allen, Claiborne Arnold Osburn Anderson Robert Anderson William

March 9, 1812.-36-ti

Brown Henson Bank of Holly Springs Bridges Miss Elizabeth Bridges Mrs Mary H Bowlen Slaten Baggett Saml P Baggett Mrs Lacetto Bickerdite Collen Bailey James R Bourland Dr Euclid Bailey W

Dumas A E S Davis Genl James Dunlap William Davidson Jessee Davis William Dargan A J Dotson Isaac E Dayton A C Dillard Merrit Dill Samuel

Eichillerger & Ersken .

Floyd George Fulford John D Farr Leander

Greer Aquilla Gonek Miss Elizabeth Gonekee J F Gonekee Miss Mary Greer W H Esq Goodrich A Gift W WC Garnet ames Griffin John B Gray Samuel Glenray James Garrison Joel M

Harper Robert G Haddock Miss Hunter James Hardy Alfred A Heaton Taswell Hicks William Hawkins Rev'd H Hows Henry L Hamilton Mrs Mary Holland Mrs N W Harris John W Hatchell Thomas Holloway Silas Hill Mrs Olivia L Harding Louis G Hancock Is'm

Daves E Pugh Docke-William Dock Boyd M Davis, Hill & Kyle Davids John Devenport Benjamin Dudney William Duke David Eastman C F Erwin James Fenner John M Farrell Joseph H Fogg Arthur D

Graves Ralph Geraut Miss Eliza W Garrett Samuel B 2 Gillis John Glover James Gillam B 2 Gillespie Barry Grove Henson Garrard W W Green Roland

Graham George

2 Hendrickson L D

Fulton Eleffet

Fellows C

Harper Thomas Hamlin Abner Harris Redick P Harly B C Hackworth Hill Allen Humphris Mrs Elizabeth Hubbard E L 2 Heaton Mrs Margarett Harper and Coleman 2 Hall David Harris R Howard Wm B Hargis John or James

Howell Edward

Hampton Nath'l.

Jones Willis Johnson James Jenkins W B Johns Jhon F Jones Melea James Jason M Irwin James Ingram William R Johnson Nath!!

Jenkins Philip H Laware M Lumpkin W B Lee William Esq Lyman Miss Elizabeth T Lyon James S Lynch Wm B Layne Alford

Martin A L Meek James Moselev M Maxwell Harrison Mallory Joseph B Mitchell & Bowling Mithell Miss Elizabeth Michel W B Moore Mrs Elizabeth Mosby & Kyle Morris Mis J H Malone John Morton Alexander Milam John Moore Merrit Montgomery G W Meanes James P Matlock James M Morgon John

Neely George H Neely John J Nelsen Mrs Elizabeth Neely Miss Eliza

Porter B Esq Philips Miss Amanda Peters James P Porter William Payn & Dedson Poulk James Pope Jessee

Rendolph, Cain & McEwen Ragan & Huntsman Richey Milton C Robuck John Rogers John B Rose William Root Aaron

Spencer Miss Albert Scott William F Samuel A M Sledge H P. Santord William Sugg Grey Sugg Grey Secrest John L Stockton Nath I H Skipiwith George Skipiwith Mrs M A Strickland C P Selby James

Starks J R

Trimble Thomas Tappan ES Treadgill Joseph B Tompson Sion Tucker Rev G Tunnage Zacharih Turner John M. Talliaferro William Tullar N Mortimore

Whitfield G Walker Elv Wiseman DM Watt Robert Wrather D Wilson Doct John A Ward Mrs Mary A Walker Ajax J Westbrook Thomas Williams Thomas Willis Abel Wofford Benjamin

2 Moore David Mosby Pleasant Mosby Joseph Mosby & Chism Moor John W. Moore William May John McMahon Rev W McCorcle Samuel McClellan McGenais O H P McGahee John S McCorcle Mrs America McCleskey Mrs Lucinda McDavid Patrick McReynolds James II McQuillin Miss Jane G McCorcle Brown & Titus

Jordan E James

Jordan George J

Jackson James

Jolly Jessee

Irvines A F

Loving J

Lewis Felix

Lewis M M

Lane J

Lane Thomas

John T D Esq

Jenuneson Hezekiah

Ingram Mrs Eliza

Irby Susan or Henderson

McEwing William Nevil Jessee Nicholson John Nicholls Asa

Polk William Pelkington Nath'l Puckett W Pugh Mrs Mary Powell John M Peterson M B

Pybas W R Rogers John Mc Rose James F

Rives Henry A Roberson Miss Mary Rowtell Mrs Margaret T Sullivan Miss Sarah A

3 Smith Miss Mary T Sparks David Ship F G Steman James Sigror Thomas Smith Racariah D Spivy Coi R H Simple George Stide Doct Smith Josiah F Stokes Rev T J Sullivan Addison

2 Thornton Thomas Thomas Doct Thompson William Tulley William B Tanner John B Thornton H Taylor Doct Wm V Titus F

Walker R P White E A White Miss Augustin Ann Wilson Harvy D Willis Kimiele Woodbury Wm Woods Miss Amanda Ann Williams Joseph J Wilson Maxwell

Young D M WILLIAM E. WILLIAMS, P. M.

Wade Tuscal

Walker James

Persons calling for letters in the above list will please say they are advertised. W. E. W., P. M

> I. M. WEIISOY. HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.

July8, 1842.—50—12m

Holly Springs, Miss.

HAVE YOU A COUGH !-- Do not neglect it! Thousands have met a premature death for the want of a little attention to a common cold. Have you a cough? Dr. Hull's Cough Lozenges, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease, put-monary consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave hundreds. For sale at Mr. F. Shoemake's dry good store, Holly Springs. April 22, 1842.

Remain with us, and will lor-ever-more.

Correspondence of the Caltimore American.

DEATHS IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1842.

Information having reached the city yesterday and the evening previous of the death of the Hon. Samuel L. Southard, II S Senator, and late President of the Senate, from the State of New Jersey, and of the death of the Hon. Wm. Sonen Hastings, of the House of Representatives, from the State of Massachusetts, all public business has been suspended in the two Houses of Congress to-day, and will be until Wednesday morning.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

At 11 o'clock, after an appropriate prayer by the Chap-

reading of the Journal.

The resolution of the House moved by Mr. Adams was then read, when Mr. Bates, in some brief remarks announced to the Senate the death of his colleague of the House. The report of what Mr. Adams said, makes the report of what he said in the Senate unnecessary. Mr. Bates paid a high tribute to his colleague, and closed with a resolution that the Senate should go into mourning for thirty days.

The death of Mr. Southard, late Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate, was then announced by his colleague, Mr. Miller. As nothing could have been more lamented than the loss of Mr. Southard, so the news of his death has called forth a general expression of

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Mr. Miller briefly cited the honors which he had received

from his native State and from the country.

He was followed by Mr. King of Alabama, who paid a like testimonial to the services and worth of a departed friend,

and closed with the customary resolutions.

Information having been received in the city that the remains of Mr. Southard would be brought here this evening, the President of the Senate was instructed to appoint a Committee of Arrangements, and the fineral will take place to-morrow at 12 o'clock from the Capitol. The Senate then adjourned to meet to morrow at noon

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 10 o'clock this morning. The Chaplain of the Senate in a most impressive and appropriate prayer alluded to the loss of the two Houses in the death of two of their members. The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday was then read, when Mr. Adams announced the death of his colleague, Wm. S. Hastings, of Mass.

THE CROTON AQUEDUCT .- We learn from the Courier